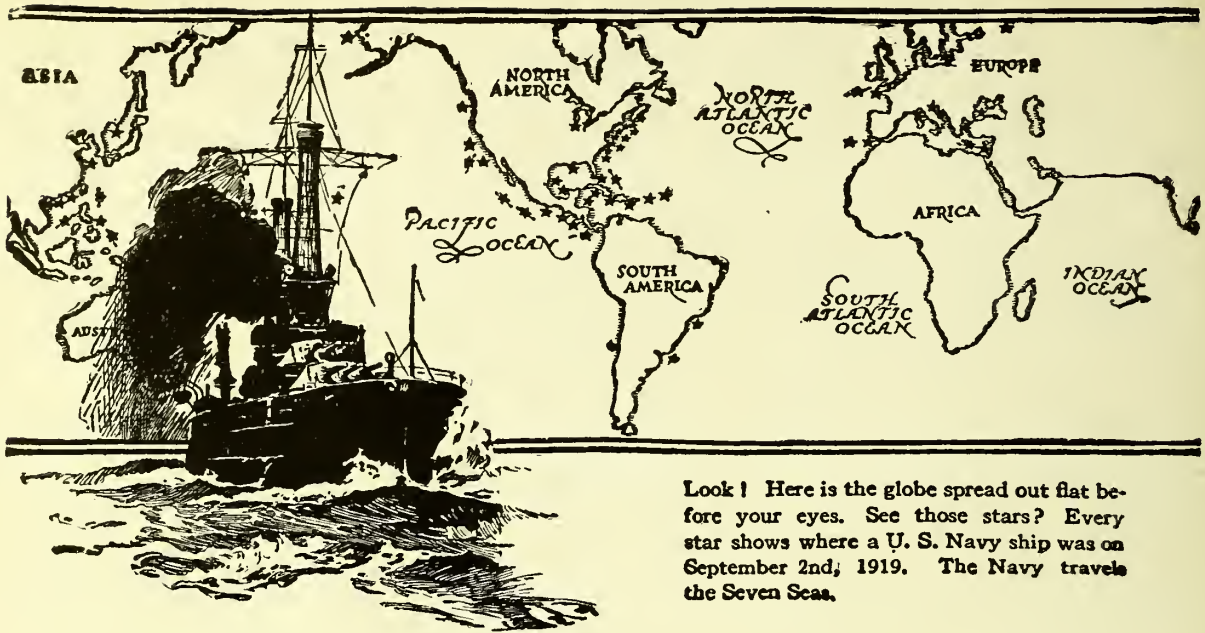


The **American Legion** *Weekly*

DECEMBER 12, 1919
Vol. 1 No. 24



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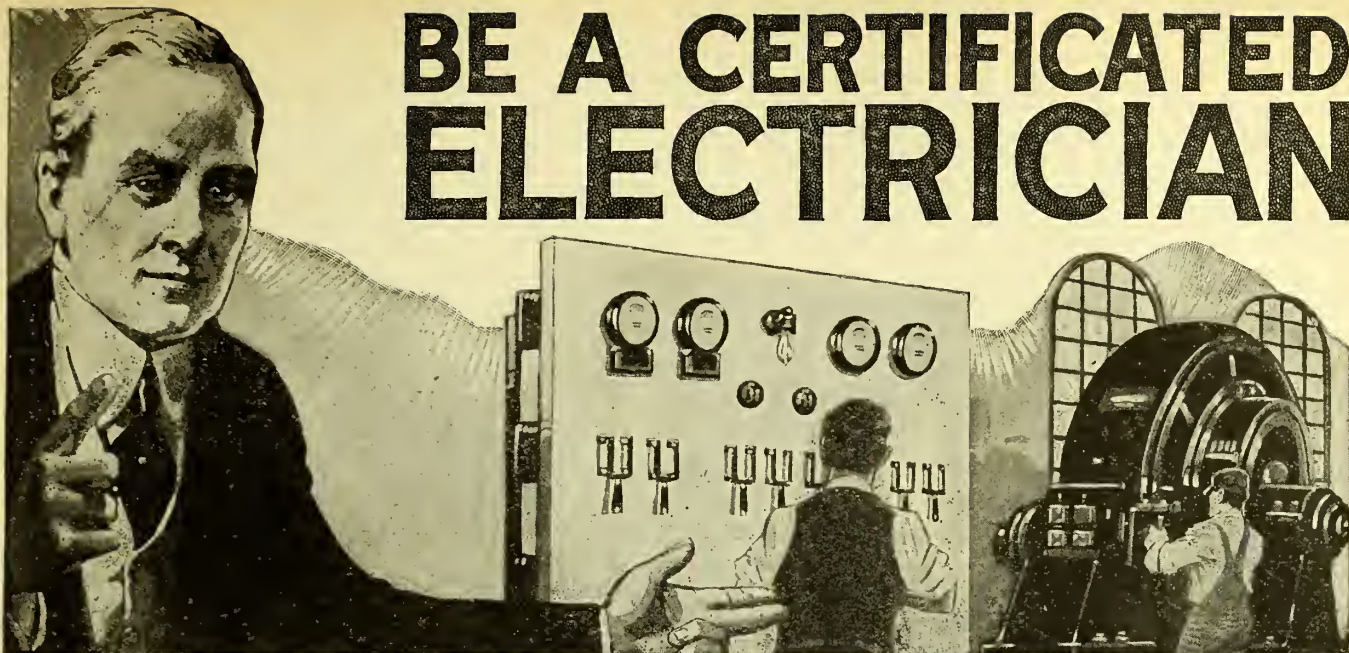
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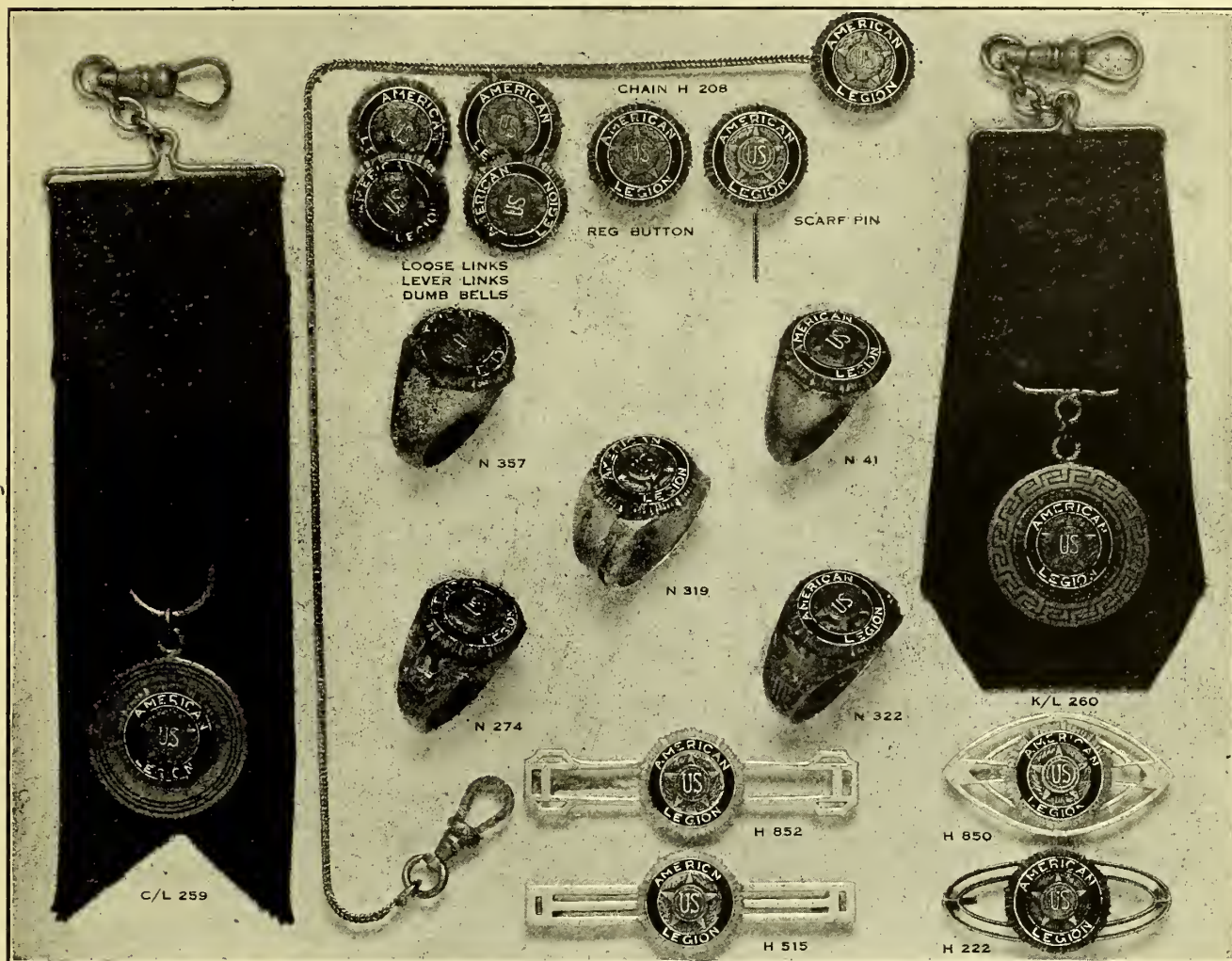
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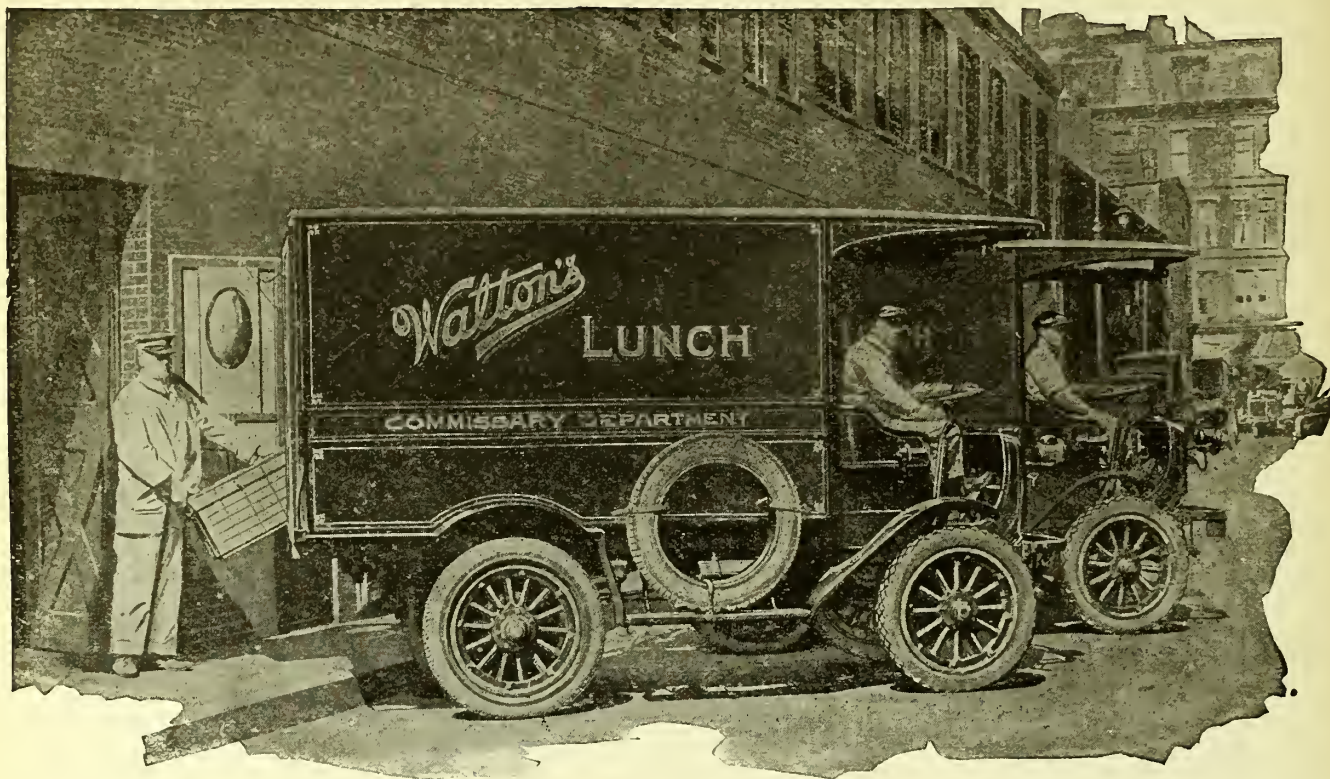
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The American Legion Weekly

Official Publication of
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Centralia

The Inevitable Clash Between Americanism and Anti-Americanism

By JERROLD OWEN

A FEW brief weeks ago a hamlet snuggling between green foothills in a pretty Washington countryside shared the comparative obscurity of thousands of small towns throughout the nation. Overnight, the name "Centralia" became as familiar to Americans as "Chateau Thierry." It was there that defiance of government, long shouted and threatened by the sworn enemies of constituted authority, the Industrial Workers of the World, took concrete form. It was the inevitable attack of the lawless upon The American Legion.

The sudden fusillade of rifle and pistol shots poured into the ranks of marching, unarmed war veterans on the streets of Centralia echoed throughout the country. Thrown into the limelight where the slightest faltering or misstep would have reflected nationally against The American Legion, the men of Grant Hodge Post No. 17, at Centralia, handled a difficult situation with a firm, just hand, keenly conscious of their responsibility in the eyes of the world.

From the outset civil authorities were unable to cope with the emergency, but within a few minutes The American Legion men had affairs completely under control and most of the murderers in jail. The American Legion members remained in charge, at the request of the authorities of the city of Centralia, for more than two weeks following the outrage.

The victims of the wanton attack were four in number, men from the ranks of The American Legion. The Legion, let it be remarked in passing, is the one organization hated and feared by the disloyal as the incarnation of loyalty. The victims were Warren O. Grimm, who had been elected commander of Grant Hodge Post five days before, Ben Casagrand, Dale Hubbard and Arthur McElfresh, one a commissioned officer, the others enlisted men.

Marching behind the flag under which each of these men had served overseas, they were ambushed—slain as sacrifices

to the sort of public officials who "let a sleeping dog lie," who see no menace in and fail to enforce laws against the wavers of the red flag, hiding behind the skirts of labor, until that has happened which cannot be recalled.

"The Legion," Mr. Owen writes, "is the one organization hated and feared by the disloyal as the incarnation of loyalty." In that statement there is the whole story of Centralia. The attack was inevitable. It was to be expected that such an outbreak would occur. The American Legion is all that the I. W. W., the Anarchist, the Communist, the Bolshevik is not. It is the strong, determined band that holds the pass against the advance of un-American ideals. In numbers, in principles of conduct and belief, in organization it has the power to nullify any minor successes achieved by malcontents and mental defectives. And none realizes that more clearly than the Red. Hence the murder of four members of The American Legion on November 11. He struck in desperation and in despair.

Mr. Owen also remarks that the leaven of sanity in the turmoil following the cowardly shooting was those same men in uniform, those men of the Legion who had been the targets of the assassins. That statement, too, tells much. The men of Grant Hodge Post No. 17 were true to their ideals. Under fire, under the greatest provocation they spoke for orderly processes of law. After that demonstration it will not be necessary to wonder what sort of an influence the Legion will exert upon the nation.

FROM the beginning the veterans acted in the manner the nation has come to expect from men of The American Legion. Though several of their number already had been wounded, at

least two fatally, the men broke ranks and ran at the first shot—not for cover, but for their assailants. There was not a weapon among them when they burst in the door of the I. W. W. hall, faced a blast of lead and fire, and took the rifles and pistols from the cowering wretches they found inside—four of whom sought shelter inside an ice-box.

WHEN the firing was over and most of the I. W. W. were jailed, Legion members were to be seen everywhere cautioning against rashness and spreading oil on the rising wave of passion which called for expiation in blood. They argued long and forcibly to save the lives of the men who, but a moment before, had slain comrades loved by the ex-service men. The passionate anger choking them was held down by an effort little short of the miraculous, considering the circumstances.

The rapidly forming mobs, shouting vengeance, surrounded the jail, where special police and deputy sheriffs were held helpless. But above all the turmoil were men in uniforms—donned in honor of the day—pleading to allow the law to take its course lest the innocent suffer with the guilty. It was this leaven of sanity which prevented bloodshed, with the one exception of a "Wobbly" who was overpowered a moment after he fatally wounded one of the veterans. He met with summary justice.

"We showed our confidence in the inherent justice of our judicial system. We fought for law and order, and won. Had it not been for the spirit of the men of the Legion during those hours the jail would have been emptied and a score of bodies would have dangled from Centralia's telephone poles. We have gathered evidence against these men charged with murder sufficient to connect every one directly with the slaying. It is now in the hands of the court. If the men escape on a technicality, if justice miscarries, law and order will receive a terrific blow."



B. G. EUBANKS

WARREN O. GRIMM

ARTHUR McELFRESH

BEN CASAGRADA

American Legion members killed by sniping I. W. W.s as they paraded in Centralia, Wash., Armistice Day.

Adrian F. Cormier, a young merchant of Centralia, was speaking. He had been knocked down and beaten by the mob thirsting for blood as he argued with his friends and acquaintances against violence. He had served in numerous posses which tracked down I. W. W. and had dug up much evidence in the case against the imprisoned men.

While he rejoiced in the victory which had been won for civic sanity, there was a grimness behind his eyes and a harsh note in his voice as he considered the possibility of the escape of a guilty man in the mazes of the courts. The same setting of the jaw and tightening of the muscles of the face was noted in many

other members of the Legion with whom I talked in Centralia, when the possibility of a murderer escaping the supreme penalty was discussed. They had gone far in upholding the basic principle of fair play underlying Americanism, but if the courts failed them—nothing was impossible. It is squarely up to the courts of Washington to prove to these men of The American Legion that orderly justice is not slow and is implacable.

IN considering the affair at Centralia it is necessary to understand a few of the events leading up to it. The foothold of the I. W. W. in Centralia was not of long standing. The city is the center of

a rich timber district and the logging camps of the northwest are infested with bearers of the red card, who boast that in many districts membership in the I. W. W. is a requisite to employment. Not many months before a man known as Tom Lassiter, I. W. W. agitator, was led to the outskirts of Centralia and told that his return would mean a fall suit of tar and feathers.

For a time there was little notice of I. W. W. activities, then, not more than two months ago, a hall beneath the Roderick hotel, on the main street of Centralia but in a somewhat rundown section of the city, was rented as I. W. W. headquarters, red flags were displayed, obnoxious posters appeared in its windows and inflammatory stickers began to make their appearance on buildings and posts throughout Centralia.

At first little was thought of the matter, but soon the men of The American Legion decided that the Reds were going a little too far and that something should be done. A meeting of citizens was called at the Elks Club at which were discussed ways and means of ridding the town of the nuisance. As everywhere else, the presence of the red element was considered more annoying than menacing. Huber Grimm, city attorney and brother of one of the men later killed, suggested that he could draw up an ordinance which would rid the town of the I. W. W. if the state criminal syndicalism act could not be invoked. He was stricken with illness shortly afterwards, and no further steps had been taken to the time of the Armistice Day parade.

At a meeting of The American Legion post the Thursday prior to the parade no mention of I. W. W. was made, nor were any raiding threats suggested, according to all of the men of the organization with whom I talked. There was comment to the effect that appearing in uniform would show to the disloyal element in the city that the loyal men were more numerous.

I shall be brief in sketching the events of Armistice Day. At 2 o'clock the parade of civic organizations and American Legion veterans left the city park and marched down Tower Avenue, Centralia's main street. Ex-service men



The Centralia paraders fell from snipers' bullets.

of Chehalis, a neighboring town, and Centralia participated. Between Second and Third Streets on the west side of Tower Avenue was located the red-flagged windows of the I. W. W. hall. The parade passed by. There was no demonstration from the "Wobbly" headquarters and to all appearances the hall was untenanted. A little further down Tower Avenue the veterans counter-marched.

The Chehalis contingent of soldiers, all marching platoon front, had passed the I. W. W. hall on the return trip when one of several halts during the parade was called. The Centralia ex-soldiers were opposite the hall of the reds.

"Close up, men," ordered Warren Grimm, who was leading the section. Then: "Forward, march."

A rifle cracked. As though it were a pre-concerted signal, fire spit from four directions into the ranks of the paraders, shot following shot so closely that they sounded like machine-gun fire. Several men fell wounded and the marchers broke ranks, some dashing around the corner of the building in which the I. W. W. hall was located with the idea of cutting off escape from the rear, some frankly seeking momentary shelter, but many heading directly for the door of the hall. Toward the head of the column men turned with broad grins, thinking the celebration was taking an innocent Fourth of July phase.

NOT a man of the Legion was armed. As the door of the hall was broken open a flame of rifle fire shot through the aperture. The attackers hesitated as though in the face of a heavy wind, then dove into the room. Inside not another shot was fired. Some of the I. W. W. attempted to escape from the rear, others docilely held up their hands and permitted the storming party to relieve them of their weapons. All were armed or had just thrown weapons away. Meanwhile rifle fire had been coming from the Avalon and the Arnold hotels across the street, and a stream of bullets whistled from three high-power rifles in position on Seminary Hill, half a mile to the east.

There has been much conflicting discussion concerning the place from where the signal bullet was fired. It does not concern us. Dr. F. J. Bickford, an ex-service man, testified at the inquest that he thought the Legion men broke and started for the door of I. W. W. hall before the first shot was fired. The majority impressions of marchers are at total variance with his. If he were right, the situation is not altered



From the Hotel Avalon came the shots of the I. W. W.

materially. None of the ex-service men carried weapons, and the careful preparation of the trap by the I. W. W. precludes any possibility that they were hurriedly resisting an attack.

Grimm was killed near the head of the Centralia contingent at Second Street by a bullet from the Avalon hotel. Casagrande was slain by a rifleman on Seminary ridge. McElfresh met death in the ranks from a bullet said to have been fired from the Reds' hall. Hubbard was killed in the pursuit of Wesley Everetts. Emory E. Coleman and John Earl Watt fell wounded.

Everetts dashed from the rear of the Roderick hotel, firing as he ran. Hubbard and others pursued him closely, undaunted by the stream of lead from his automatic. The fugitive reached the Skookumchuck River, started to cross, but found the water too deep and returned to take up position behind a stump. The impromptu posse did not falter. Hubbard was in the lead and sprang for Everetts just as the man fired point-blank, the bullet piercing Hubbard's abdomen. Mortally wounded, Hubbard clinched with his man, preventing him from shooting other pursuers, and the chase was over.

Everetts was among those taken to the jail. Shortly after dark every light in the city faded out. It was only a few moments before they flashed on,

but when they again blazed Everetts was not among those behind the bars. His guard at the jail had been overpowered, but Everetts was the only prisoner molested.

"He fell off the bridge," was the laconic explanation which soon went the rounds. That there was a rope around his neck which prevented him from reaching the water was a detail not discussed. This was the sole instance of retributive justice by the direct method, and reprehensible though lynch law is, there is no doubt that in this case a real murderer was saved the ceremony of trial.

The men against whom murder charges later were placed were: Britt Smith, Ray Becker, Elmer Smith, J. H. McInerney, Bert Bland, O. C. Bland, J. H. Lamb, Loren Roberts, Bert Faulkner, Eugene Barnett, Mike Sheehan, John Doe Davis and Ole Hansen. All but Hansen and Davis were in jail within three days after the murders.

THE I. W. W. type of the northwest lumber camps is an individual distinct from the anarchist with whom the east is more familiar. He may be perverted and vicious, but he is more virile than the degenerate found in the nests of Reds in New York.

There are many foreigners in the ranks of this western breed, but not a few come
(Continued on page 30)

Lessons of a Scrambled Football Season

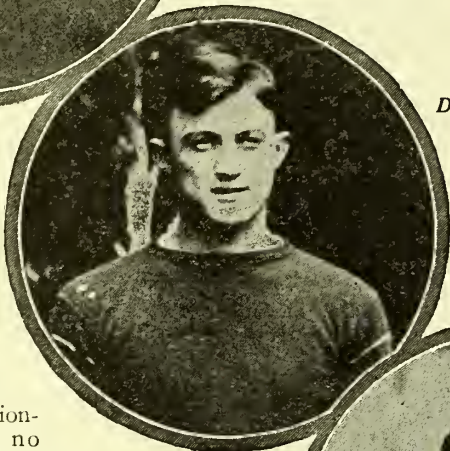
Success Depends on Forward
Pass, the Lesson

By HERBERT REED

(Right Wing)



Light, Pennsylvania U.



Davis, Pittsburgh.



Erwig, Syracuse.



Cannell, Dartmouth.



Boynton, Williams.

FORWARD passing dominated eastern intercollegiate football to a degree unprecedented in the history of the game, in the season that has just become history, with the result that it has been most unsatisfactory to those whose hearts are set upon "championships." There is no "championship" in the east. Even if one were to arrange a series of games between two of the best elevens in the east there would be no guarantee that the team which won the first game would get away with the second, or that either eleven would be, in the course of the second game, within fifty per cent of the form displayed in the first.

This is largely due to the great awakening of interest in and the vast use made of the forward pass, as a threat, a ground gainer, or a scorer. Almost without exception the teams of such colleges as Pennsylvania State, West Virginia, Colgate, and indeed of all the so-called

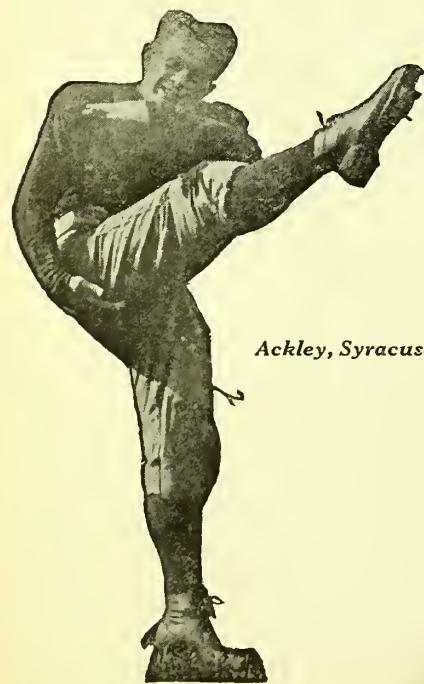
small institutions that have boasted of a high-class season, have been blessed with much veteran material. Almost without exception these teams have had a tried, true and proved system of forward passing that dated back before the war.

Without offering an alibi for the larger colleges and universities, the fact remains that the material in most cases very largely was green. It required a lot of time to drive in the fundamentals of individual football finesse and of team play, with the result that proficiency in the forward pass and in the defense against it came much more slowly. In the case of Princeton, which concluded one of the most successful seasons in many years, the real defense against the pass was not in evidence until the Yale game. Prior to that contest the Tigers had faced remarkable forward passing by West Virginia and very good forward passing by Colgate. Yale's forward passing was poor and was not in the class of better attacks the Orange and Black already had met, so was easy to circumvent.

From the very beginning of the season the Tigers were committed to the use of the pass both from close and from kick formation. When they rounded out this offense with spread formations borrowed from Colgate, and supplemented the

aerial attack with line plugging and tackle running, supported by the famous "end out" and roving interfeerer, they had an attack that earned them a tie in one of their objectives, the Harvard game, and victory in the other, the Yale game.

Princeton was perhaps the season's best example of the building up of a real football eleven from green material, through the fire of adversity. Defeats by Colgate and West Virginia and a narrow escape at the hands of Lafayette led the public to underestimate the real strength of the Orange and Black. It may be added that the leadership of Captain McGraw was a big factor in the making of the Princeton team. This fine player had been a member of the A. E. F., and, as a result, played throughout the season with a crippled hand.



Ackley, Syracuse.

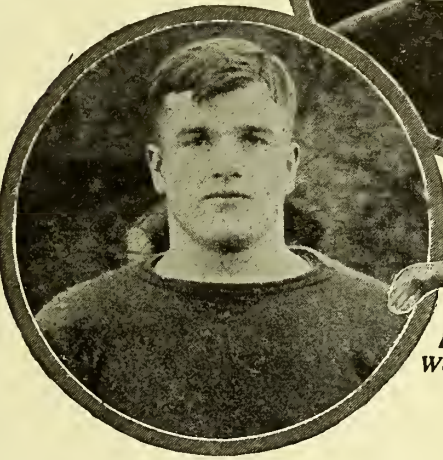
Almost every eleven, east and west, had its quota of ex-service men, and in one game, that between Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania State, every member of both elevens had been either in the Army or the Navy, and not a few of these had been overseas.

WEST Virginia took a defeat at the hands of Warner's Pitt eleven early in the season, on a soggy field, and minus mud cleats. This gave the general public a poor idea of the real ability of the Morgantown men. There is no alibi here. But the West Virginians undoubtedly were not poorer as a team by 26 points than Pittsburgh. Later, Centre College, of Kentucky, another fine team, of which little appeared in the press of the north and east, disposed of West Virginia. In every case the forward pass was dominant. Not even West Virginia was perfect in defense against it, for after all, against this play, when well executed, a team is at one time or another in the hands of individuals. An individual slip in defense, or a little added individual excellence in attack, means the difference between having the pass beaten down or intercepted and having it go for a long gain, perhaps a touchdown. Before the war, Sol Metzger, I do not hesitate to say, was the best forward pass coach in the country. With his forward pass, plus a sound foundation in general football, he put West Virginia on the map. And there West Virginia has remained, because it "stuck to the dope."

Colgate, with a host of veterans such as Anderson, Gillo, West, and a few others, and with Larry Bankhart, a splendid coach, got busy with the forward pass early, and with a nice adjustment of passing to powerful plunging, looked like a champion until the encounter with Dartmouth. Even in that encounter, Colgate retained her championship promise up to the last moment, when Youngstrom blocked a kick for a touchdown, which, with West's goal, tied the score. On the strength of that tie, Dart-

mouth expects to be rated with Colgate, but I cannot see it. Unquestionably Dartmouth and Syracuse are rivals for the reputation of being the fastest eleven in the country, the team with the best timed running attack. Dartmouth and Syracuse probably got within striking distance, with the aid of fast backs on long runs and the good running back of kicks by Cannell and Ackley, more times than any other eastern teams. That, in itself, is a remarkable achievement. But Dartmouth was not a well-rounded team. The Green's own forward passing was poorly devised, without deception, and with little accuracy. The defense against it was better.

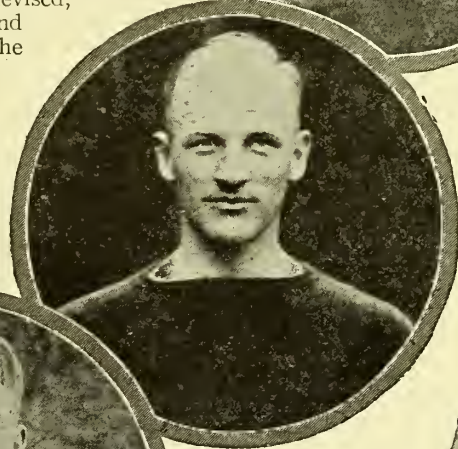
An intercepted forward pass gave Dartmouth the victory by a point over Pennsylvania. This was a game



*Rodgers,
West Virginia.*

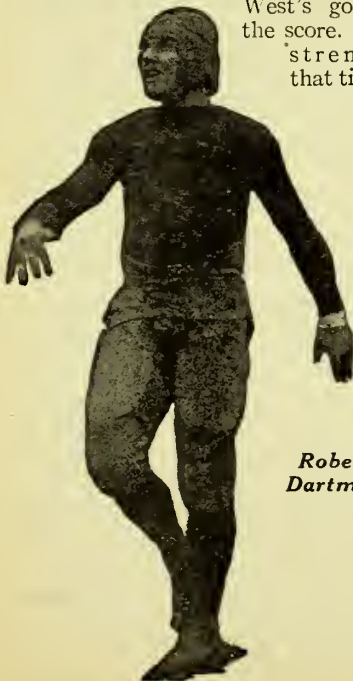


*Morrow
Pittsburgh.*

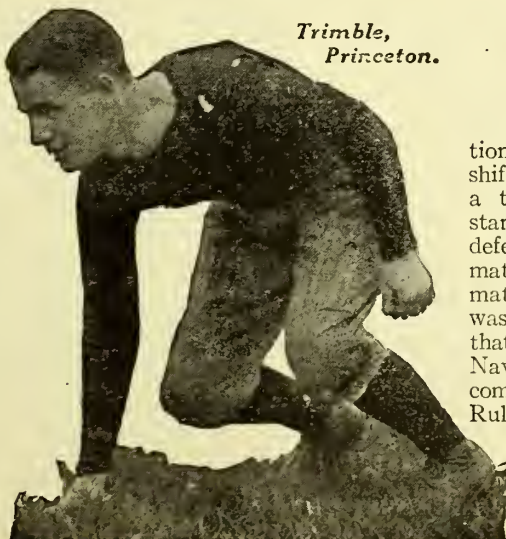


*Hastings,
Pittsburgh.*

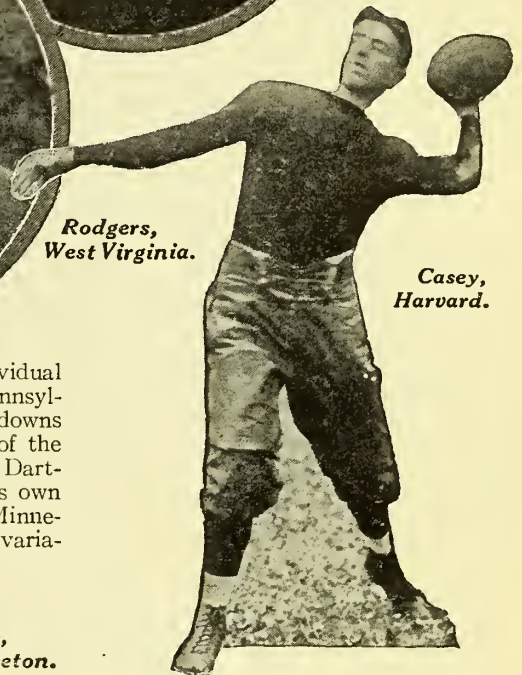
in which individual errors and individual achievements were paramount. Pennsylvania worked its way to three touchdowns directly through the brilliant use of the pass, and lost one touchdown to Dartmouth through failing to cover its own pass. Dartmouth used the old Minnesota shift in the running game, with varia-



*Robertson,
Dartmouth.*



*Trimble,
Princeton.*



*Casey,
Harvard.*

tions, and timed it beautifully. This shift went with a double "hip." It was a two-position affair and included a starting signal that occasionally drew the defense offside. Whether that was a matter of design or accident is problematical. In the case of Dartmouth it was ruled legitimate on the same day that it was ruled illegitimate in the Navy. Undoubtedly the matter will come before the annual meeting of the Rules Committee.

ONE of the best games of the season was won by Pennsylvania State from Pennsylvania, (Continued on page 33)



THE EDITORIAL P.C.

POLICIES—NOT POLITICS



Consulting the Legion

AN IMPORTANT development in the relationship between the federal government and The American Legion is the impending conference between Legion officials representing every section of the country and those government officers charged with the proper functioning of beneficial soldier legislation. War Risk Insurance and Vocational Training will be the principal subjects of consideration, although the conference will give the Legion representatives an opportunity to study at close range the whole situation affecting proposed legislation. The government has come to realize that something effective must be done regarding War Risk Insurance and proper care taken at this late hour of those who were disabled in service. Congress and various committees and boards have wrestled with the problems involved, and now the government turns frankly to the Legion and asks for further help.

The counsel and advice of Legion members representing the country at large has been deemed of sufficient value to warrant the issue of government transportation to those who will attend the meeting, which opens December 15 and continues three days.

Let us hope that the government acts with promptness and certainty after any puzzling points have been cleared up at this meeting. The inexcusable neglect and mistreatment of disabled soldiers following the World War is a black page that must be effaced from American history.

War Risk Insurance needs only such basic reforms as will bring it from a war-time to a peace-time basis. The Sweet bill, with amendments, provides these reforms. We shall expect to see the government discard all further delay and equivocation and proceed full speed ahead when the conference closes.

No Minority Meetings

THE solidity, sanity and temperance of The American Legion, as manifested not only by its national convention but through the actions of its local posts through the land, continue to be the subject of favorable comment by the public and public press. Everywhere the practical idealism and unexampled Americanism of the united men and women who were in service have impressed themselves irradicably on the public mind. That this merited impression shall persist it is only necessary that the Legion continue as it has been, which means that every Legion member must keep up interest in his local post and make regular attendance at the meetings a duty as well as a pleasure. Otherwise there is the danger that an occasional local post will fall into the hands of a few of its members and express a minority rather than a majority view. So long as truly representative meetings are held, Legion posts can be depended upon to make no serious mishaps.

Let all continue to see to it that minority meetings are not held.

Politician's Phobia

A LOT of fear has been expressed that the Legion might get mixed up in politics. With some stay-at-home politicians, who make a business of holding public office, the fear pursues them to the point of becoming a phobia. What they are really afraid of is that some virile men who saw service and who represent the new order of things in the political life of the country will oust them out of their jobs. Now there isn't the slightest fear that the Legion will ever concern itself with partisan politics. As an organization it will keep its skirts clear of politics in the future as in the past. Its local posts will not put out candidates, nor will they go forth in quest of political patronage. They will scrutinize proposed legislation, to be sure, and they will peer closely into the processes of government and the functioning of public officials, even as they will challenge any one of known un-American propensities who may seek public honor. But as for aiding and abetting individual candidates—never. This does not mean, however, that individuals have abrogated any of their rights by entering the Legion. It does not mean that men who were in service will not enter the lists whenever and wherever they may feel the call as individuals. We can offer no solace to nervous officials who have fears on that score. It is quite conceivable that there will be a considerable demand from the public at large for such material.

The Americanism Program

A COMPILATION of alien slacker lists effected by THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY gives the total at the amazing figure of one million men—an army numerically as strong as the present membership of The American Legion; a force representing the very antithesis of The American Legion. Of course these million alien slackers are not a positive force, for they are not organized, and while they have a common weakness they have no common aim and are entirely devoid of any ideals of citizenship. But their presence as an undigested mass is not good for America. The country cannot grow on such a diet. Making decent citizens out of this unpromising material is one of the tasks which The American Legion has undertaken. It is the function of the Americanization Committee named at Minneapolis to reform such of those million as are not beyond hope of becoming Americans—this after the hopelessly undesirable, such as first-paper slackers, have been deported. No amount of repentance or clamor for another chance is going to save those who renounced American citizenship rather than fulfil its obligations. But there is hope for many of the others through education. We must teach them to read and write the American language and to understand the American ideals of freedom and equality. If they do not respond to that treatment, then they must be deported. There is no sharper obligation to ourselves before us than that of deporting all those who fail to respond to an opportunity to receive enlightened citizenship.



The rear rank private dreams of hell.

Their War Was Worse Than War

Yanks Return from Chaotic
and Seek New Words
Unusual

By J. W. CARROLL

"WAR? We haven't been to any war," scoffed a doughboy of the Twenty-seventh Infantry. "We've been to—" he paused and hesitated for the right word, then ended up in expressive triumph. "we've been to Russia!"

That's the way every man of the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-first Infantry would sum up his venture to Vladivostok. From midsummer of 1918 to the first of October these two regiments of American troops were on active duty with their British, French, Italian, and Japanese allies, standing off the Bolsheviks from the Trans-Siberian Railroad. The impressions they bring back with them are in truth not of a war. You come away from listening to them with the bewildered feeling of one who has been wandering with Alice through a very cold and wonderless Wonderland, for the Russian maelstrom has developed ways of doing things, even wars, that are novel and surprising to those who took part in a regular war.

To these Russian service veterans, however, it was neither novel nor dramatic. It was a hideously disagreeable business which had to be borne and which, therefore, was borne. It was sixteen months of long-drawn-out ennui and disgust. It is something to be escaped at any cost when the next family brawl disturbs the world's peace. It was as unlike the well-ordered and sane life to which the troops are returning as gloomy Siberia is unlike sunny California.

Cold it was, and lonesome, for the eyes of the United States were turned toward the fields of France more often than toward the steppes of Siberia; topsyturvy it all was, between the Bolsheviks and the forces of Kolchak and the Japanese and the Italians and the British and the Chinese and the Cossacks. And puzzling it was, which was worst of all. A man can stand up under a good deal of physical discomfort and mental misery if he knows he is getting somewhere by it; but when he sees no use in it at all, when all the other soldiers of America long since have returned to the States, when he can't even fight a decent battle now and then, when he has been torn from the current of world events and tossed into exile in foreign deserts—well, it takes



Home again and a Red Cross welcome.

a pretty good man to see it through. So it becomes easy to sympathize with the ecstatic doughboy who, surveying the bright shores of California as the *Great Northern* steamed up the Golden Gate, exclaimed: "It's got to be a new word that can tell what's in me now! So far there ain't any big enough word been invented."

Ten weeks ago these men thought they were never coming back to this country. Rumors, which are as necessary as cooties to successful military careers, hinted they would be starting any day; but experienced campaigners pointed out how little that meant when those Arctic days were six months long. Every now and then a bundle of American newspapers, months old, would drift into the camps, and the heartsick men would read stories of how transatlantic passenger records were being smashed by the rapid return of troops from France; yet the very reading would be interrupted by orders to go on guard duty over a pile of railroad ties in the swamps north of Irkutsk. And as the doughboy wrapped himself in his one blanket and poncho and made a soft couch in twenty-eight inches of the purest mud, he wondered, as he drifted off into fitful sleep, if his government hadn't perhaps forgotten about him.

QUEER stories they bring back, these veterans. For example, there was a corporal in the American forces with more romance than loyalty in his make-up. Day by day he listened to the propaganda put out by the Bolsheviks to get the Americans to join the Red armies,

Russia Fed Up with Service
to Describe Their
Experiences

and he found it good. So he went A. W. O. L. in the summer of 1918 and enlisted under the banner of the revolution. Recognizing the military genius natural to American corporals, the Bolsheviks made him a general. Men in the U. S. intelligence service are said to have seen him frequently through field glasses; but every effort to capture him was vain. As far as anyone knows, the corporal still is directing Red armies.

Neither the Reds nor the Kolchak forces measured up to particularly high standards in efficiency and knowledge of the art of war. When Corporal Grant L. Johnson and his detail of eight men of the Twenty-seventh Infantry reached Irkutsk, the former capital of Kolchak's government, they found a lamentable state of military affairs.

"Kolchak," says Johnson, "had issued an order for the mobilization of all boys from fifteen years of age up. They were herded into a big corral and given cabbage and a cube of tea. After three weeks training on this diet they were sent to Perm, where they simplified matters by killing their officers and turning Bolsheviks. You never could tell what army they belonged to, because so many of them wore the British and Canadian uniforms which had been provided by the British government. In Perm, when these troops mutinied, there were 30,000 Czechoslovak troops, some of whom were being sniped off daily by German and Austrian prisoners. A fellow had to watch his step around there to know whom he was dealing with."

The Bolsheviks undoubtedly offered powerful lures to Kolchak's men, America's allies. It may have been because in their utter misery the forces of the admiral deemed any change an improvement, even a change to Bolshevism. The fact remains that Kolchak's armies were being depleted steadily by desertions. Up at Mysovaya, the most northwesterly point reached by the Americans, Company K of the Twenty-seventh was kept busy trying to prevent this wholesale change of allegiance. The American barracks were half a block from the Russians, and the Yanks were called out at all hours of the day and night to surround the Russian barracks and keep the Kolchak "soldiers" from moving out in a body and joining the enemy. When they met the American resistance, the Russians protested that they were getting



That S on the shoulder will always remind them of Siberia, if they need any reminder.

only fifty cents a month, no clothes, food that would discourage a jackal, and no chances to wash. The last grievance was what gave them free entree with the Bolsheviks.

On the other hand, as soon as they deserted they were likely to be caught by the Cossacks and killed. The Cossacks had a fondness for killing everyone, especially Reds. One day the engineers on the Siberian railroad went on strike, demanding twelve dollars a month instead of the eight dollars they were getting.

"Bolsheviki!" explained the Cossacks as they took the whole gang out and slaughtered them. While they were at it, they added the strikers' wives and families.

KEEPING track of one's allies and enemies under such conditions at least provided some mental gymnastics for the Americans, but not even that much could be said for some of the conditions the men met outside military life.

"The sun works only when it feels like it," grieved Corporal C. B. Knight. "The moon isn't so particular; it works more often but less regularly. It comes up mostly backwards at any time of the day or night in any part of the sky. Then it gets lost and mopes around the sky and is still on the job the following evening.

"Say, it was cold there. The fellows in France didn't have

anything on us in that line. Thirty below was hot, and if it ever got to as high as ten below, we'd all wear décolleté. To milk the cows you had to build a fire under them. And ten minutes after you built the fire you'd have to dig it out of a ten-foot snow drift. I don't mind much what I have to do the rest of my life, but I sure hope they pick some other goat next time it comes to guarding the Northern Lights."

As far as quarters went, the Americans were well off; only they were rarely in quarters. Their food wasn't bad, either. By contrast to what the natives had, it was nectar. Now and then some adventurous Yank would go off on a shopping trip for a beefsteak. He would walk into a restaurant and say to the woman behind the counter:

"Barishua, Zakajretyeh bistek, pozhalysta," meaning "One order of beefsteak, please, madam." The woman would come back at him with: "Yah ochen sojalaylu, slito unaus nyet yestnik prepasov syechas," which, as you see, is a simple way of saying, "Why, I'm very

sorry; but we haven't got a bit of food around today." By and by, after several similar attempts, the soldier would locate a sandwich and a cup of coffee, price-marked about \$7.50. So he contented himself with thoughts of Thanksgiving at home and hiked back for army mess.

No soldier, after he had been around Vladivostok for a while, ever took a street car. It is an inflexible custom in Russia for each native, before he boards a street car, to hunt up a couple of five-gallon milk cans, a market basket or two, and a bag of smoked herring, in order that he may get his money's worth out of the fifty-kopec ride. Also, it makes the atmosphere of the car more homelike for the other passengers. Fish and fish oil are prominent in the life of the peasants. If you saw an American walking down the street with his face turned to

the sky, it would be wrong to conclude he was proud; he probably had just got his shirt back from the wash-woman, who used fish oil instead of soap on it.

"They don't think a shirt is clean unless it smells good and strong of fish oil," reminisced one veteran. "I took mine to a woman one day and asked her to leave out the odor for once. She said she had no soap, and if I wanted it so fancy I should bring some American soap myself. I hoofed it back to the barracks, got some soap, and brought it to the

(Contd on page 23)



The "Great Northern," on which the return trip was made.

BURSTS and DUDS



Nancy was saying her prayers. "And, please, God," she petitioned, "make Boston the capital of Vermont."

"Why Nancy!" exclaimed her shocked mother. "What made you say that?"

"'Cause I made it that way on my examination papers today and I want it to be right."

"Oi was crossing the bridge the other day," said an Irishman, "and I met O'Brien. 'O'Brien,' Oi says, 'how are ye?'"

"Pretty well, thank ye, Brady," says he.

"Brady?" says Oi. "That's not me name."

"Faith," he says, "and nayther is mine O'Brien."

"And with that we both looked at each other and sure it was nayther of us at all."

"No, mum," said the wounded man regretfully, "I never shot a German and I had a good chance to. They was charging us in close order. 'Fire at will!' hollers our captain. 'Which one is he?' I asks, and then before anyone could answer me I got it in the chest."

As the widow bent industriously over the wash-tub she was treated to polite conversation by a male friend, who presently turned the conversation to matrimony, ending up with a proposal.

"Are ye sure ye love me?" sighed the widow, pausing in her wringing.

And the man vowed he did. For a few minutes there was silence as the widow continued her labors. Then suddenly she raised her head and looked at him suspiciously.

"You ain't lost your job, have you?" she asked.

An Australian chaplain, noticing an Aussie looking sadly down at a fallen comrade, asked him gently if his buddy was dead.

"No," replied the Aussie, sadly. "But he jolly well will be when the platoon finds out that he drank their whole rum ration."



The American Legion Weekly will use jokes and pay for those that are acceptable. For the best received before Friday each week, not exceeding fifty words, five dollars will be paid; for the second best, three dollars; for all jokes accepted, one dollar. Manuscripts will not be returned. This offer is limited to those eligible to membership in the Legion.

The prize winners last week were: Henry B. Garwood, Pasadena, Calif.; T. F. Myers, Vinton, Iowa; Alexander W. Shiner, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Edward B. Kelly, New York City; Roy M. Miller, Middlesboro, Ky.; William C. Koenig, New York City; Harold H. Conley, Hanover, N. H.

Checks sent to H. W. Howard, Bremerton, Wisconsin, and to E. C. Frantz, Hickorytown, Pa., have been returned by the Post Office. If Mr. Howard and Mr. Frantz will send fuller addresses the checks will be forwarded.

"Heah Ah comes back from de war and finds you married to Baltimore Joe, and yo' done swore to be true to me."

"True? Was you true to me when you kept writing all about your engagements with dat big Bertha ovah thah?"

"Sure it was horse meat they fed us up in the front lines," asserted the veteran.

"But how do you know it was?" demanded the skeptical one.

"Because one day when I was eating some of it somebody outside hollered, 'Whoa!' and I choked."



A red-headed Irish soldier thrust his head out of a passenger coach and excitedly cried, "A woman has fainted here! Has anyone a drink of whiskey?"

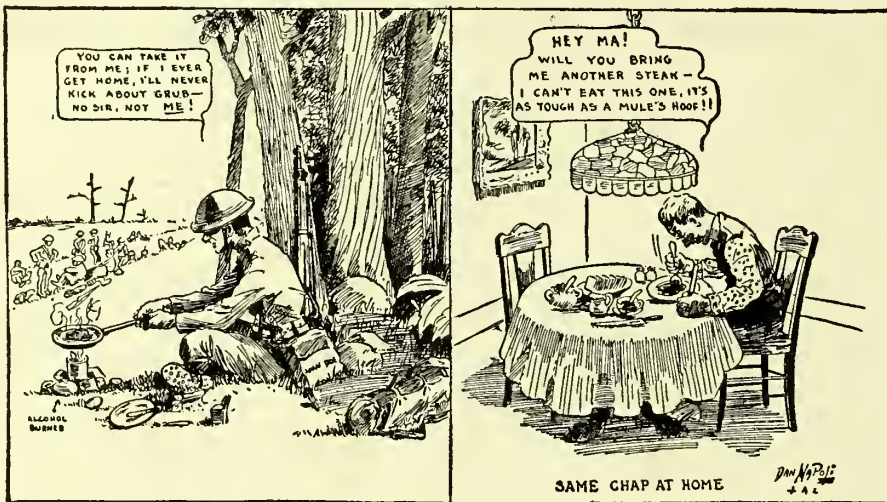
A man in the crowd handed up a pocket flask, and the soldier took a long swig.

"Thanks," he said, smacking his lips. "It always did make me nervous to see a woman faint."

"These Indians sure do like whiskey," said a Western soldier. "The other day one offered me his saddle for a drink. When I refused, he offered me saddle, bridle, and pony all together."

"And you took the offer, of course?"

"Of course not. I only had one drink left."



Even as you and I.

Parson Johnson arrived in time to see Moses fall from the roof of a high building.

"Mah goodness, man, are you hurt bad?"

"Ah ain't hurt at all, pahson."

"Den surely de Lawd must of been with you, Rastus."

"Ef He was, suh, He was going some."

"Who lives in that big house on the corner, Dennis?"

"The widdy O'Malley, sor, only she is dead."

"Indeed! When did she die?"

"If she had lived till next Sunday, sor, she would have been dead a year."

While he was making his way about his platoon one dark night a sergeant heard the roar of a "G. I. Can" overhead and dived into a shell-hole. It was already occupied by a private, who was hit full in the wind by the noncom's head. A moment's silence—a long, deep breath, and then—

"Good Lord, is that you, Sarge?"

"That's me."

"Thank heaven! I was just waiting for you to explode."

How doth the gentle laundress

Search out the weakest joints,
And always scrape the buttons off
At most strategic points?

Two small chaps were boasting about their relatives.

"My father," said one, "has a wooden leg."

"Huh!" scoffed the other, "that's nothing at all. My sister has a cedar chest."

Returned Private: "After one battle we had only fifty men, and when we were relieved the Red Cross met us with seventy-five cakes of chocolate and seventy-five packages of cigarettes."

Feminine Listener: "Oh, how nice! That meant more than one for each man, didn't it?"

Returned Private: "Oh, no, ma'am. It meant more than one for noncoms."





The top sergeant is welcomed home.

Production Produces Success

Opportunities Grow Every Year For Those Who Will Work

By JOHN McE. BOWMAN

TO GIVE advice is easy. One has only to draw upon a lot of old maxims and spring them either unchanged or with a slight revision to feel the glow of virtue. Advice so given, however, loses its force as well as its flavor because it is often not born of the giver's experience and does not come from his heart.

In responding to a request for advice to the veterans of the Great War—I mean advice that may really be helpful—I have had to pause and consider. One is not addressing ordinary youth which has just reached manhood and is ready to begin the battle of life under familiar conditions, for our citizen soldiers have had a kind of education which the rest of us never received. Snatched from peaceful pursuits, or from schools where their education was proceeding upon established lines, they gave two years of their life to humanity's cause.

Living, out of their natural environment, a life that was in many senses unnatural, for it took them out of their accustomed spheres and away from the parts they would ordinarily have played, they saw things in strange lands and among strange peoples, and suffered things in the horror of battle, that in most cases must have changed their outlook upon life and its problems. Most of them came back with a feeling of discontent, healthful in many cases, in others needful of direction. Their greater breadth of vision may mean much for their country. For the present, however, it is perhaps expedient to remind them that life for everyone presents the same old problems that it did before the war. I firmly believe that in this country opportunities become numerous and larger each year, and the sooner we put down radicalism and Bolshevism the greater and more varied will be the chances for success.

Men often are accused of not practicing what they preach. In attempting to give advice, I am going to try to preach what I have practiced, and what I shall say will not come from one who is ignorant of what it means to struggle and to go hungry.

To make the world go forward means work. Work rightly directed means production. This country is suffering today from under-work and under-production. We don't work enough, and therefore we don't produce enough. This is the real fundamental cause of the higher cost of living.

During all its history as a republic, this country has been the one in all the world where individual initiative saw its largest reward. Kill initiative by discouraging a man from working hard, and you aim an undercut at the whole principle of American institutions. If you want to succeed, you must produce. To produce you must work, and work hard. There is no golden mean. If you don't work hard,



John McE. Bowman can stand in one spot in New York and see half a dozen hotels he operates. He is one of the most successful hotel men in a city where the hotel business is a stupendous one.

"Work—produce—make friends—start a bank account." Those are four of the trail blazers on the way to success, according to Mr. Bowman. And he has blazed the trail and should know.

"If you don't work hard you cannot succeed," he says. "If you produce and work your hardest, nothing can stop you."

you cannot succeed. The road is closed against you and the red flag is up. If you produce and work your hardest, in so doing you will succeed; nothing can stop you.

NOWADAYS, perhaps even more so than when this country was sparsely populated and our cities small, an acquaintance is a powerful asset. Make friends and keep them. Not only is an exchange of ideas always beneficial, but you need human sympathy; and this is true whether you are one of toiling millions in a great city or one of the most independent of America's citizens today—a prosperous farmer. A great deal of business in these times is done by means

of acquaintance. I have known more than one man who early in his career recognized the possibilities of a wide circle of acquaintance and made it a rule to know everybody he could, provided such a person was worth knowing. If you want to approach "John Smith," the head of a big manufacturing concern, on a business proposition, an introduction by your friend "Henry Brown" to his friend "John Smith" is often much more potent than numerous cards and letters to "John Smith" from an unknown individual, whom "Smith" is apt to regard with a degree of hostility because the latter seeks to take up some of his much-occupied time.

Start a bank account. No matter how small a sum you can deposit at the start, put it away and keep adding to it. Don't lock it up, but entrust it to a bank and check against it. A bank check in payment of a bill means more to both sides of a transaction than a sum several times larger paid in cash. It gives standing, and it may lay the foundation of credit, which is so absolutely essential in the conducting of any successful business nowadays.

Fight like the dickens when necessary, but only when necessary. You will find that it really isn't often necessary to fight. If you stand up for what you know to be right, you are apt to find that it is not necessary to strike a single blow to get the crowd on your side. Don't fail to make yourself sure that you know the other fellow's viewpoint. You may bat him over the head and he will still get up from the ground unconvinced. Try reason first. It may be absolutely unnecessary to use fists!

One little bit of advice I should like to add. It is: never get out of complete touch with the friends of your youth. Those acquired during your later life are seldom of quite the same kind. Learn never to be ashamed to associate with those who have not been so successful as you. You may feel that you don't need sympathy if you are successful; but you do, and there is a great deal of pleasure in realizing that the friends of your young manhood are interested in your career, are sympathetic, and are still your friends. It may be that as you progress towards success you will see openings for others. Try to take your friends along the highway of life with you. Don't aim to be alone at the top of the heap. What's the use? If you haven't anybody around you when you get there, friends who will help you to stay there—to put it more practically, friends who know that upon your remaining there depends in a measure the security of their own position—you will be in constant danger of doing the humpty-dumpty act. Success is really worth while only when you know there are those who sympathize with it, appreciate it, and enjoy your happiness.

The Medals of the United States Army

By
**FERRISS POWELL
MERRITT**



Distinguished Service Cross, first type.



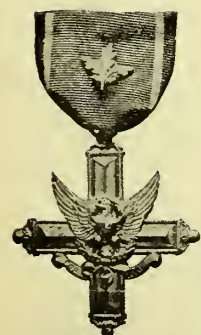
Obverse.



Distinguished Service Cross, present type.



Obverse



D. S. C., showing Oak Leaf.



Ribbon Bar, Oak Leaf Cluster.

THE Medal of Honor for the United States Army originally was established by Congress in Civil War days by an act dated July 12, 1862, to which various amendments have been added up to and including July 9, 1918. It is restricted solely to commissioned and enlisted members of the United States Army.

The president is authorized to present it in the name of Congress to officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Army who, while an officer or enlisted man of the Army, shall in action involving conflict with an enemy distinguish himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty.

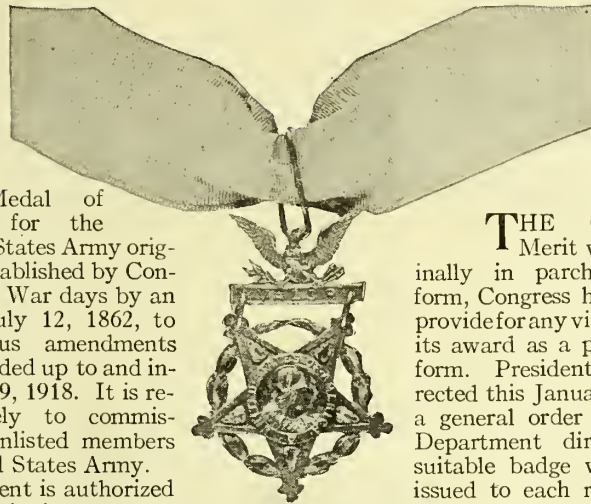
The present type of medal was adopted in 1904, and the design, etc., is patented in order to protect it from unwarranted replication or counterfeit. On the reverse side of the medal is engraved the name and rank of the person honored and the place and date of the action for which it was awarded.

A rosette, hexagonal in form, one-half inch in diameter, identical in color with the ribbon and spangled with thirteen white stars, is provided for optional wear with civilian clothing in the left lapel buttonhole of civilian coats.

The law provides and Army Regulations prescribe that only one medal of honor shall be issued to any one person; but for each succeeding deed or act sufficient to justify the reward, a bronze oak leaf cluster shall be issued. This cluster is worn in the center of the ribbon, above the medal. A second reward has never yet been made.

The Certificate of Merit is the oldest military honor of the American Army, dating back to the Mexican War period. It was established by Congress by an Act of March 3, 1847, and it was first designated as for privates only. Congress, by the Act of February 3, 1891, added extra pay of \$2.00 a month from the date of the service recognized and, by another act, March 29, 1892, made it available to any enlisted man of the Army. It was not awardable to commissioned officers or civilians.

This award is no longer in use. It was discontinued upon creation of the new Distinguished Service Cross and Medal. The original laws provided that when any enlisted man of the Army should have distinguished himself the President could, at the recommendation of the commanding officer of the regiment or the chief of the corps to which such enlisted man belonged, grant him a certificate of merit.



Congressional Medal of Honor, decoration

THE Certificate of Merit was issued originally in parchment warrant form, Congress having failed to provide for any visible evidence of its award as a part of the uniform. President Roosevelt corrected this January 11, 1905, by a general order from the War Department directing that a suitable badge with ribbon be issued to each recipient of the Certificate of Merit.

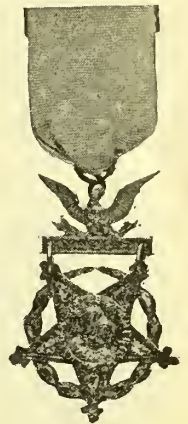
The act of Congress of July 9, 1918, ordering the discontinuance of this reward, provides that the Distinguished Service Medal shall be issued to all enlisted men of the Army to whom the Certificates of Merit had been granted in lieu of such Certificates of Merit.

The Philippine Congressional Medal was awarded by an Act of Congress of June 29, 1906, giving belated recognition to certain service rendered in the Philippines. The successful combined attack of Admiral Dewey and General Merritt on Manila, August 7, 1898, and the subsequent occupation by American land forces created a need for a greater number of men than were then available, a situation further complicated by the Filipino uprising. Early in 1899, when this occurred, many men of the regular forces were entitled to discharge and return to the United States, but practically all remained in service and aided greatly in suppressing the uprising. This reward, somewhat delayed, was in recognition of that service.

For a number of years efforts were made to induce Congress to authorize the award of service medals, but without result. It was finally brought to the attention of President Roosevelt that, as commander-in-chief of the army, he could designate badges of this kind as part of the uniform.

Accordingly, such an order was promulgated, and it was announced by the Secretary of War, January 11, 1905, that by authority of the President, campaign badges with ribbons would be issued as articles of the uniform to officers and enlisted men in the service, to commemorate services which had been or hereafter will be rendered in campaign, announcements to be made by the War Department designating campaigns for which badges would be issued.

A General Order of August 13, 1908, announced the designation of five badges: Civil War, Indian Wars, Spanish War, Philippine Campaign and China Relief. It defined the campaigns named as to dates, etc. The badges are of bronze, uniform in size, one and one-quarter



C. M. of H. Medal.



Certificate of Merit Badge



Obverse.



Distinguished Service Medal.



Obverse.



Cuban Pacification.



Philippine Insurrection.



War with Spain Badge.



China Relief.



Philippine Congressional Medal.

inches in diameter and suspended by ribbons of a uniform width of one and three-eighths inches. The ribbon bars are formed from across section of ribbon three-eighths of an inch long.

The Civil War Badge is for service in the Regular or Volunteer Army or in the militia in the service of the United States in the Civil War, between the dates of April 15, 1861, and April 9, 1865.

The Indian Wars Badge covers campaigns from the early sixties to 1891, for service in campaigns against hostile Indians or in any serious action in which there were killed or wounded American troops; decision to be made in each case upon individual application, whether the action concerned was such as to be properly considered serious within the meaning of the order.

THE Spanish War Badge was officially designated for service on the high seas, en route to or ashore in Cuba, between May 11, 1898, and July 18, 1898; Porto Rico, between July 24, 1898, and August 13, 1898; Philippine Islands, between June 30, 1898, and August 16, 1898. Service on a United States Army hospital ship en route to or in the immediate vicinity of Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippine Islands between the dates mentioned in this paragraph.

The Philippine Insurrection Badge is for service ashore in the Philippine Islands, between February 4, 1899, and July 4, 1902, and in the Department of Mindanao, P. I., between February 4, 1899, and December 4, 1904. Badges to commemorate service in Philippine campaigns other than those designated are to be issued only to such officers and enlisted men as have actually served in the field against an enemy in action in which there were killed and wounded on the side of the troops participating.



Obverse.

The China Relief Badge is for service ashore in China with the Peking Relief Expedition between June 20, 1900, and May 27, 1901.

The War Department has announced four additional badges since the creation of the original five, making nine in all. The

badges added are for Cuban Pacification, Cuban Occupation, Porto Rico Occupation and Mexican Service.

The Cuban Pacification Badge was announced by the War Department, May 11, 1909, for service as officer or enlisted man in Cuba with the Army of Cuban Pacification, between October 6, 1906, and April 1, 1909. The badge for the Army of Cuban Occupation announced June 28, 1915, is for those who served as officers or enlisted men in Cuba with the Army of Cuban Occupation between July 18, 1898, and May 20, 1902.

Our neighbors to the south occasioned the next in chronological issue. The Mexican Service Badge, announced December 12, 1917, was awarded for service afloat or ashore, in the Vera Cruz expedition, between April 24, 1914, and November 26, 1914, and as members of the punitive or other authorized expeditions

between March 14, 1916, and February 7, 1917; also those who were actually present and participated in any engagements against Mexicans in which there were casualties on the side of the United States troops. Mere service on the Mexican Border does not entitle a person to the Mexican Service Badge.

The last badge awarded was announced by the War Department December 1, 1918, in the Compilation of Orders, which was added to the orders creating the badge for Cuban Occupation. It is for those who rendered similar service in Porto Rico as officers or enlisted

(Continued on page 23)



Obverse.



Indian Wars Badge.



Obverse.



Civil War Badge.



Obverse.



Cuban Occupation.



Mexican Service.



Porto Rico Occupation.



Obverse.



Spanish War.



Mexican Border.



Obverse of both.

Converse



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When you are near the crisis or end of a struggle--

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32x3 1/2	...	7.00	35x4 1/2	...	11.50
31x4	...	8.00	35x5	...	12.50
32x4	...	8.25	36x5	...	12.75
33x4	...	8.50	37x5	...	12.75

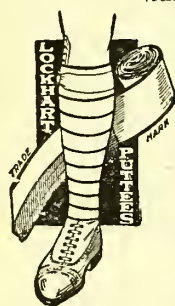
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WHAT THE LOCAL POSTS ARE DOING

Portland (Ore.) Post No. 1 telegraphs to the WEEKLY the fact that it has 5,300 paid up members out of 11,000 service men in the city. This is a serious bid for the honor of being the largest post in the country. Any more to be heard from?

Scores of posts have passed resolutions concerning the Centralia outrage, both condemning the condition of affairs that makes such things possible and extending sympathy to the Centralia Post of the Legion. Some of these posts are the Knickerbocker-Dwight Post, New York City; J. Allison Muir, Jr., Post, Baltimore, Md.; Scarsdale Post, New York; Anthony Wayne Post No. 418, Wayne, Pa.; San Bernardino Post No. 14, California; Ohio State University Post No. 150; Oklahoma City Post No. 35, Oklahoma; and Capitol City Post No. 225, Albany, N. Y.

Rutherford Post No. 109, Rutherford, N. J., has organized the first rifle team of several of the best shots in the state. It is the first team to secure the official recognition of the National Rifle Association.

One way of handling our anarchists is suggested by Union Post No. 79, Marysville, Ohio, which is in favor of marching all undesirable aliens up a gang plank. If there is no ship at the other end of the plank, says the post correspondent, so much the better.

More and more Legion publications are appearing throughout the country. Among the latest are the *Legionaire*, published by the Charles A. Learned Post No. 1, Detroit, Mich.; the *Bulletin*, published by the Frank S. Reynolds Post No. 26, Bakersfield, Cal., and the *Legion Daily*, organ of the Kansas branch.

The *Mt. Pleasant* (Utah) *Call* and the *Albany* (N. Y.) *Argus* are now devoting a regular department to Legion news. Soon they will all be doing it.

So many posts have basketball teams now that some of them must be near enough together to play a few games. These posts have announced that they are on the floor: Harrison Quigley No. 72, Palmyra, Pa.; Rutherford No. 109, Rutherford, N. J.; Delhi Post, Delhi, N. Y.; Union No. 79, Marysville, Ohio; Bloomfield No. 20, Bloomfield, N. J.; Post No. 1, St. Albans, Vermont. Let's hear from some more. Keep your eye on this column if you are out for games.

Barbara Frietchie Post No. 43, in New York City, has scored again. This time it is the form of a hand-colored veltum signed by King Albert, in which he becomes an honorary member of the post. The Secretary of State wrote to the women's post the following letter:

"The King desires me to express his

thanks to the Barbara Frietchie Post for its gift and membership. The certificate, signed with the pen presented to His Majesty, is enclosed herewith."

This post, beside its yeomen (F.), has admirals, commanders, captains, lieutenants, and marines, soldiers, gobs and nurses—and a king—on its rolls.

Two hundred members of Thomas Hopkins Post No. 1 of Kansas volunteered during the coal strike to go into the mines and dig coal, in order to offset as much as they could the serious shortage of fuel. Said the *Wichita Beacon*, "this makes one feel almost a doubt that the rest of the population is worthy of such men."

Howard J. Wells, who lost his sight in the Argonne, has been made a life member of Petersburg (Va.) Post No. 2, without any dues.

Post No. 95 of Philadelphia has changed its name to Shubin-Buchsbaum Post No. 95, and Betsy Ross Post No. 1 of Washington, D. C., has become the U. S. S. Jacob Jones Post.

Custer Post No. 5, of Miles City, Mont., is feeling pleased with the financial and social success of a dance that crowded two halls in Miles City. With the aid of the canteen conducted by the Red Cross the dance netted over \$100.

Only five weeks old, but with a membership of over a hundred. The Fleming-ton (N. J.) Post No. 159 is proud of this record. The pool room and the canteen and the cozy quarters help in this increase, as do the dances and the other parties which the post has successfully managed.

A history of the 315th Infantry will soon be ready for distribution. Those who want copies should write to Captain George L. Wright, State College, Pennsylvania.

Announcement has been made by Post No. 27 of Harrisburg, Pa., of the appointment of a Vocational Placement Bureau for Legion members. The Supervisor of Industrial Education of the state will head the bureau, which will act as a clearing house between employers who want men and men who want employers.

C. Furstenberg, of Richland Post No. 12, Sidney, Mont., deserves special notice for his feat in going twenty-eight miles on skis to attend the last meeting of his post. After dancing all night he went back over the twenty-eight miles again on skis.

Bergen Post No. 17, Bronx County, N. Y., believes it has the oldest and the youngest members of the entire Legion in Charles Griffiths, age 17, and Charles T. Greene, aged over 75. Mr. Greene is a veteran of the Civil War and a member of the G. A. R.

THEIR WAR WAS WORSE THAN WAR

(Continued from page 15)

wash-woman. It was the first she'd seen for so long she gave her kids a bath with it and washed my shirt in fish oil again. The kids didn't like it any more than I did."

Being real Americans, these veterans joke about it all now. Did you ever know a company or a crew of Yanks that was perfectly serious and downcast in adversity? By the same token, did you ever know a time when the adversity wouldn't have justified any pessimism? So it was in Russia. These men, many of them, had been on duty in the Philippines, and for six months after they reached Vladivostok they had no clothes other than their tropical outfits. Try lying down in a puddle of water when you are wearing your summer duds; lie there five minutes till the water freezes around you; then get up and sleep standing up in a wind that whistles over a frozen river like the Twentieth Century Limited passing Po-dunk. And then crack a joke and tell your buddy you always did appreciate Siberian expeditions. The Czar's old government used to send its enemies to Siberia, to exile; Uncle Sam's government sent its own men there to guard a railroad. Those railroad it was and what it was there for and why Americans should be taken away from a perfectly good war in France and stationed up there to take care of it—surely you can answer all these questions. If you can't, don't go to any of the veterans of the Siberian Expeditionary Force, because they won't give you very coherent answers. They think the whole trip was a post-season special, staged especially for their benefit.

Little by little, as the years pass, the echoes of the war will die away. But many years will pass before the men who campaigned in Siberia forget what they went through—to guard a railroad.

WAR MEDALS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY

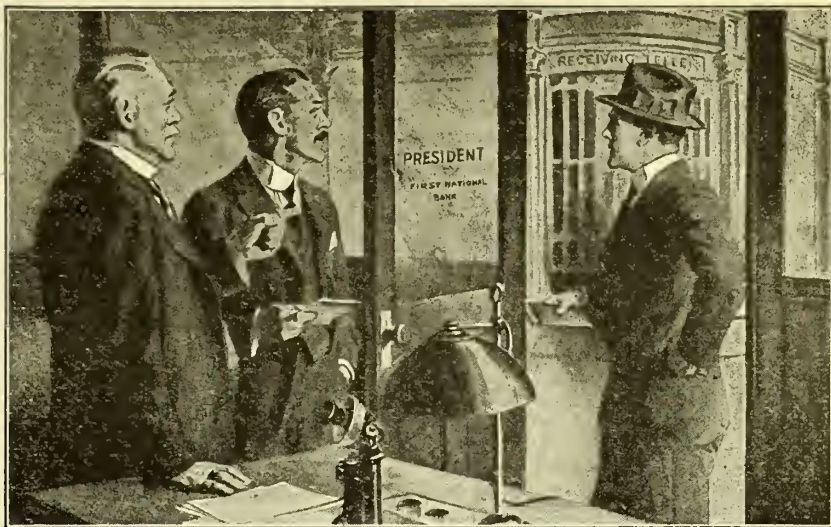
(Continued from page 20)

men with the Army between August 14, 1898, and December 10, 1898.

THE first recognition by Congress of the domestic service of the National Guard in the War with Spain and on the Mexican Border is found in an act of 1918, a paragraph rider to the appropriation bill of July 9, which, through ambiguous wording, nearly defeated its purpose.

The medal for service in the Spanish War was ordered issued to any officer or enlisted man of the National Guard who, under orders of the President, served not less than ninety days in the War with Spain.

The War Department order directs that the medal for service on the Mexican Border be issued to any officer or enlisted man of the National Guard, who, under the orders of the President, served on the Mexican Border in the years 1916 and 1917. These medals are not to be issued to anyone who is eligible to receive the Mexican Service Badge, or the Spanish



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"See that man at the Receiving Teller's window? That's Billy King, Manager for Browning Company. Every month he comes in and deposits \$500. I've been watching Billy for a long time—take almost as much interest in him as I do in my own boy.

"Three years ago he started at Browning's at \$15 a week. Married, had one child, couldn't save a cent. One day he came in here desperate—wanted to borrow a hundred dollars—wife was sick.

"I said, 'Billy, I'm going to give you something worth more than a loan—some good advice—and if you'll follow it I'll let you have the hundred, too. You don't want to work for \$15 a week all your life, do you?' Of course he didn't. 'Well,' I said, 'there's a way to climb out of your job to something better. Take up a course with the International Correspondence Schools in the work you want to advance in, and put in some of your evenings getting special training. The Schools will do wonders for you—I know, we've got several I. C. S. boys here in the bank.'

"That very night Billy wrote to Scranton and a few days later he had started studying at home. Why, in a few months he had doubled his salary! Next thing I knew he was put in charge of his department, and two months ago they made him Manager. And he's making real money. Owns his own home, has quite a little property beside, and he's a regular at that window every month. It just shows what a man can do in a little spare time."

Employers are begging for men with ambition, men who really want to get ahead in the world and are willing to prove it by training themselves in spare time to do some one thing well.

Prove that *you* are that kind of a man! The International Correspondence Schools are ready and anxious to help you prepare for something better if you'll simply give them the chance. More than two million men and women in the last 28 years have taken the I. C. S. route to more money. Over 100,000 others are getting ready in the same way right now.

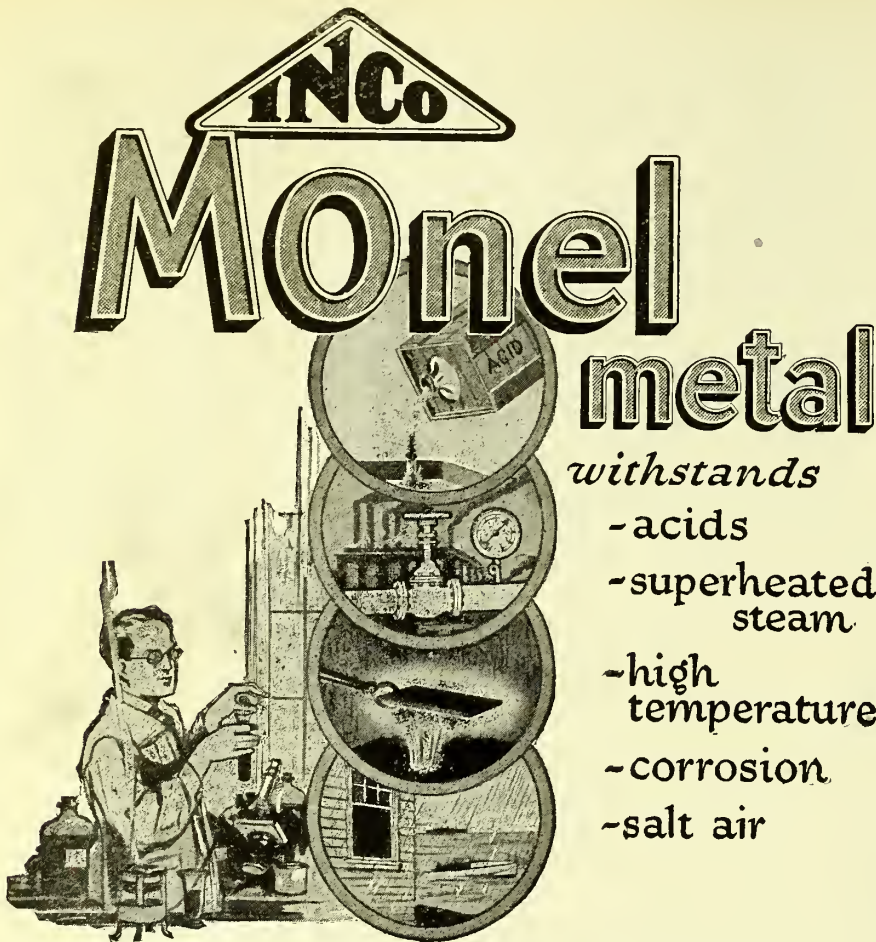
Is there any reason why *you* should let others climb over you when you have the same chance they have? Surely the least you can do is to find out just what there is in this proposition for *you*. Here is all we ask: Without cost, without obligating yourself in any way, simply mark and mail this coupon.

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The graphic features the INCO logo at the top, with 'Monel' in large, bold letters and 'metal' in a smaller, stylized font. Below 'Monel' is the word 'withstands' followed by a list of conditions: '-acids', '-superheated steam', '-high temperature', '-corrosion', and '-salt air'. To the left of the list is a circular inset showing a laboratory scene with a man in a lab coat and safety glasses working with equipment. To the right of the list is another circular inset showing a mechanical component, possibly a valve or pump, in a corrosive environment.

—and not only does MONEL defeat the attacks of injurious acids, but it successfully stands up against the many other destructive forces which quickly break down the resistance of ordinary metals.

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War Badge respectively. The award to the National Guard of these two medals subsequently was amended to include all the troops of the regular army and all United States Volunteers who participated.

Following our declaration of war on Germany, a number of bills were presented in both Houses of Congress covering the subject of medals and decorations, as usual, without result, until President Wilson, without waiting longer for Congress to act, caused an order to be issued creating the Distinguished Service Cross, together with other decorations and marks of honor that could be given during the campaign. The announcement was made in General Orders of the War Department, January 12, 1918, but was not published until early in March, at which time the first crosses were shown in Washington.

The act of the President creating this honor was recognized later by Congress, which, July 9, 1918, passed, as riders to the Appropriation Bill, a number of paragraphs using almost identically the language of the War Department orders.

The order referring to the Distinguished Service Cross provides that it be awarded by the President, or in the name of the President, by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe to any person, who, while serving in any capacity with the Army, shall hereafter distinguish himself or herself, or who, since April 6, 1917, has distinguished himself or herself, by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United States under circumstances which do not justify the award of the Medal of Honor. The Distinguished Service Cross may be awarded posthumously and issued to the nearest relative of the deceased person.

No individual will be entitled to more than one Distinguished Service Cross, but each additional citation that would warrant original award of the decoration will entitle the person so cited to wear upon the ribband of the decoration and upon the corresponding ribbon a bronze oak leaf of approved design, and the right to wear such oak leaf will be announced as a part of the citation. Captain Eddie Rickenbacher, leading American ace, wears seven oak leaves on his D. S. C., the largest number earned in France.

THE acts of Congress did not interfere with these regulations, the only addition of importance being to make it a matter of law that each enlisted man who received the cross would have two dollars extra pay monthly from the date of the service rendered.

The regulations as published, allowed, for the first time in the history of the United States, the general reward of a military medal to women. The award also is open to civilians in general when acting in any capacity with American forces, and to our Allies, making it possible to recognize valor in our aid from any source. Approximately 5,300 awards have been made for services in France.

The official order of the War Department covering the Distinguished Service (Continued on page 27)

BULLETIN BOARD

Often in the past year the companies of America's triumphant soldiers, returning from the war with the palms of Victory, have marched up gay avenues thronged with shouting thousands. But not until a month ago did the first companies of the heroic dead come back to the shores of their mother country. In the darkness of the rainy November night, the steamship *Lake Daraga* moved slowly into New York harbor, bringing the bodies of one hundred and three soldiers and ten sailors who had made the supreme sacrifice fighting their country's battles in the campaigns about Archangel.

On the rain-swept pier were gathered those who come to bring America's proud greetings to her fallen sons. Nor was the emotion that filled their hearts one of sadness. Major General O'Ryan, speaking for The American Legion, struck the responsive note, the note of the future, when he said:

"These are the remains of soldiers—soldiers of America, who gave their lives in the cause of their country. That cause was and is none other than the ever continuing struggle for justice on earth. And the struggle is not over, for right and justice do not yet prevail on earth. Today we are confronted with social and economic conditions which are the logical consequences of a great war. Bad enough in themselves, these conditions are rendered worse by the activities of ignorant guides who would lead us astray over false trails that can end only in disaster. Struggle on we must; we must combine patience with our hopes, fortitude with our efforts. But the struggle for better things goes ahead."

Divisional and regimental histories have been published by many units of the American forces in the war. The most complete collection of these books is possessed by the New York Public Library, which is particularly interested in publications by the soldiers. To complete its lists it wants files of the following service newspapers: *Air Scout*, *Barrage*, *Bayonet*, *Bombproof*, *Come Back*, *The Cure*, *Eagle*, *Fly Leaf*, *Fly Paper*, *Grenade*, *Mess Kit*, *Tale Spins*, *T. O. Calliope*.

Another king is coming to visit this land of rest for the weary. This time it is King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. He will not arrive till next summer. It is said that he will not be accompanied by D'Annunzio.

Colorado has thrown down the gauntlet to all Red propagandists and anarchistic elements in the state. Through a special proclamation of Governor Shoup, it is made the express business of the legislature to enact in extraordinary session measures designed to stamp out all sedition.

Vienna has been compelled by shortage of coal to change the hour of its midday meal. Instead of dining at noon, people in even numbered houses must dine at half past eleven and those in odd num-

bered houses at half past twelve. This will enable the Viennese who is still hungry after his odd-numbered meal to trot over to his even-numbered neighbor and fill up.

Forces of the west Russian government, under command of General Avaloff-Bermondt, have been completely defeated by the Lithuanians, according to advices received in Paris from Kovno. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of this news; it is not the simplest thing in the world to estimate it at all.

The Bolsheviks have requested Great Britain to raise the blockade of Russia. It may be raised soon, but only for long enough to slip a few shiploads of deported Reds through. After that it will have to be closed tighter than ever.

The military strength of the United States, according to the draft records, is 19,000,000 men. The medical reports from the draft indicate that the healthiest zone in the country is the central section from the Gulf to the Great Lakes, since this region showed fewest disqualifications for physical disability.

A strong Officers Reserve Corps, to be ready for immediate active service, is being built up by the War Department. Appointments to it are limited to discharged officers, to men of demonstrated fitness and gallantry in action, and to a small number qualified for special duties. In time of actual or threatened hostilities the President may order the reserve to active duty; in time of peace the officers can be called on for fifteen days in a year, or, with their consent, for one month.

Seventy-eight machine guns have been seized at Kiel as property of anarchists, and the government is starting an investigation. It is remarkable how quickly the Germans caught on to the dearest prerogative of a democracy. The rest of the world need not worry about any future Pan-German aggressions. The Germans will be busy investigating henceforth.

The company that started producing German opera in New York has gone into bankruptcy, with assets of \$2,500 and liabilities of \$25,000. Which settles the question definitely. A company can buck public opinion but it cannot get away from the bank account. And in the last analysis the latter is dependent on the former.

A man in Chicago was assaulted recently by members of a painters' union because he painted his own porch, thereby, said the painters, depriving them of their means of livelihood. But the victim asserted that his porch had to be painted and that he could not afford to pay modern painters' wages. Well, we are still allowed to dress ourselves without calling in the tailors' union.



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FIND YOUR BUDDY

JOHN FRANCIS DERBY, private, Company K, 140th Infantry, Thirty-fifth



John Francis Derby

Frontenac, Kansas.

Division, was reported missing in action September 30, 1918. The record of his company shows he was wounded September 29, and taken to a hospital October 1. He had dark hair, dark complexion, black eyes, was 5 feet 11 inches tall, weighed 165 pounds and was 27 years old. Information is sought by his mother, Mrs. John Derby,

News of a Buddy

To the Editor: In a recent issue was a request for information concerning Private Karl E. Locke, Company F, 116th Engineers. I do not know how much Mrs. Locke knows about the death of her son, but if the following information will be of any use to her I am only too glad to give it. I did not belong to Company F and did not know Locke personally but knew of him. The 116th Engineers were stationed at Angers, France, doing replacement duty. Base Hospital No. 27 was also in that city and it is most probable that it was there that Private Locke spent his last hours. There is in Angers a large American cemetery where the dead of the 116th were buried. Lieut. Elbert E. Legg, Elmira, N. Y., was chaplain of the regiment, and Lieut. John W. Newman, Lewiston, Idaho, commanding officer of Company F.

LELAND R. CONNER

Rochester, N. Y.

PETER FENLON, who was in the Seventh Infantry, write Harvey Billings, El Reno, Okla.

JOHN W. SMITH, First Machine-Gun Company, First Division, was reported wounded July 19, 1918, at the Battle of Soissons. It was later reported he died November 18, 1918, and was buried at Aisne, France. His sister, Mrs. Alma Hudson, Sinton and Front Streets, Portsmouth, Ohio, would like to hear from anyone who knows the circumstances of his receipt of wounds and death.

CHARLES JOHN AUGUST, Company E, 362nd Infantry, Ninety-first Division, was reported buried November 5, 1918. His sister, Mrs. W. F. Wetzel, 17½ Manning Street, Oil City, Pa., would appreciate information as to the cause of his death and something about his experiences in France, as she got only one letter from him.

Who Bandaged His Wound?

Thomas Shadrick, 326 N. State Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind., would like to hear from Corporal Shaddix and the private who bandaged his wound October 4, 1918. Both were in Company D, Twenty-third Infantry.

The address of MISS NELLIE PRICE, former army nurse at Brest, France, is wanted by Tom Caden, ex-marine, Richmond, Ky.

If CAPTAIN CONVERSE, formerly in command of Troop E, 310th Cavalry, will send his address to the Lester W. Chase Post No. 9, American Legion, Derry, N. H., he can get in touch with one of his old sergeants.

H. C. HANSON, formerly of Headquarters Detachment at Large, and members of Company A., Thirty-sixth Division, under Captain Reynolds, are asked to write to Victor V. Gallo, 2547 East Twenty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

A letter for CORPORAL R. M. JAMES, Company C, Field Signal Battalion, Eighty-ninth Division, A. E. F., missent to Benjamin James, is awaiting its proper owner at the Find Your Buddy Department.

A request for the address of EARL W. VAN INWEGEN, former first sergeant, Battery D, 319th Field Artillery, is made by Palmer Bescherer, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., who wants to take up battery business with him.

JAMES WILLIAM SCOTT, former marine, has important mail awaiting him at the Marine Recruiting Office, 602 Front Street, Fargo, N. Dak.

The secretary of Jackson Liberty Post, American Legion, Jackson, Minn., wants the address of HOWELL P. GILBERT, former first lieutenant in command of the 837th Aero Squadron.

CHARLES GEORGE MILLER, Company I, 101st Infantry, was last seen at Belleau Woods, October 23, 1918. He has been reported missing since that date. Information in regard to Miller is sought by R. E. K. Mumma, Payne, Ohio.



Charles George Miller

A letter for ARTHUR H. READ, Hospital No. 69, A. E. F., A. P. O. 939, France, has reached Arthur H. Read, 12978 Emerson Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio, and he wants the address of the other Arthur Read to whom it belongs.

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WAR MEDALS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY

(Continued from page 24)

Medal provides that it be awarded by the President to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army, shall hereafter distinguish himself or herself, or who since April 6, 1917, has distinguished himself or herself by exceptionally meritorious service to the government in a duty of great responsibility in times of war or in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United States. The regulations also cover the award of a bronze oak leaf similar to that for the Cross, and two dollars monthly increase in pay in the case of an enlisted man.

General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, made the first announcement of the Victory Medal in his weekly interview with Washington press correspondents April 12, 1919, stating that the United States and the Allied nations for some time past had been in conference to determine a suitable campaign badge, which would be similar for all nations, to represent this war, and that the conferees had agreed upon the Victory Medal to be issued to the troops of all nations of the Allies.

The medal is to be awarded to all officers and enlisted men who served on active duty in the Army of the United States at any time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, and whose service was honorable. It is of bronze, the work of James E. Frazer, the famous sculptor.

On the ribbon are to be placed battle clasps, each with the name of a battle in which the American forces participated. A soldier will be given one such clasp for each battle in which he took part under orders. Clasps also will be issued for service in France outside the line of battle and in Italy, Siberia, European Russia (Archangel), and England. When the bar of ribbon is worn in place of the medal, a bronze star will take the place of each clasp.

A recent amendment to the original order adds to the list of battle clasps the following: Service in the First Army Area between August 30 and November 11, 1918, and service in the Second Army area between October 12 and November 11, 1918. Such clasps are awarded irrespective of service in the major operations. Defensive sector clasps also will be issued to all officers and enlisted men serving in an area under French, British, Belgian, or Italian command, between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918. Only one defensive sector clasp will be issued to any one person.

THE following is the list of battles officially recognized by the War Department with bars; Cambrai, May 12 to December 4, 1917; Somme Defensive, March 21 to April 6, 1918; Lys Defensive, April 9 to April 28, 1918; Aisne Defensive, May 27 to June 5, 1918; Montdidier-Noyon Defensive, June 9 to June 13, 1918; Champagne-Marne Defensive, July 15 to July 18, 1918; Aisne-Marne Offensive, July 18 to August 6, 1918; Somme Offensive, August 8 to November 11, 1918; Oise-Aisne Offensive, August 18 to



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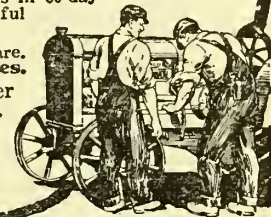
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The Victory Button serves as the rosette for civilian wear to indicate possession of the Victory Medal.

Medals and badges awarded by the government are worn by those entitled thereto by law and regulations. They are a part of the uniform and will be worn as prescribed in the "Regulations for the uniform of the United States Army." Each badge and medal when issued is numbered and the owner's name registered in the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army, and the wearing of the medals or badges not therein registered is illegal and subject to prosecution.

All medals and badges and the corresponding ribbons are worn on the left breast in order of precedence beginning at the wearer's right. The latest list published gives the following order of seniority. The Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Medal, Distinguished Service Cross, Certificate of Merit Badge, Philippine Congressional Medal, Civil War, Indian Wars, Spanish War, Philippine Insurrection, China Relief, Mexican Service, Cuban Pacification, Cuban Occupation, Porto Rico Occupation Badges, Medals for Service in Spanish War, and Mexican Border and the Victory Medal. The Medal of Honor is worn pendent from the neck only.

Marksmanship, swordsmanship and gunnery badges, as issued by the government for proficiency, are worn directly beneath the line of ribbons or medals on all uniforms.

The War Department has announced the preparation of metal lapel bars to be five-eighths inch wide to replace rosettes for all badges and medals except the Medal of Honor, the hexagonal rosette and the Victory Button.

The Citation Star created by act of Congress of July 9, 1918, entitles individuals who have been awarded the Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross and Distinguished Service Medal, or Victory Medal, to wear a silver star three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter on the ribband of the medal and on the corresponding ribbon bar for each citation for gallantry in action published in orders issued from the headquarters of a force commanded by a general office.

Victory Medals or Buttons or other marks of honor of any nature are not given to men of any rank separated from the service except by honorable discharge. Officers and enlisted men in the service who have not been issued badges and medals to which they are entitled may secure them by application through military channels. Civilians who have rendered the required service and left the service honorably may obtain a certificate from the Adjutant General of the Army which will entitle them to purchase from the proper department any badges earned.

Newly organized posts are starting activities in Swarthmore, Pa., Rock Island, Ill., and the Bronx, New York. The latter is Arthur Vien Post.

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INFORMATION

The American Legion Weekly will undertake to answer in this column practical questions asked by readers affecting the interests of men who were in the service. Questions will be answered in the order of their receipt, except that precedence may be given now and then to questions of a wide general interest.

Equipment for Discharged Soldiers

To the Editor: I would like to know whether I may get a helmet and gas mask. I returned from France as a wounded patient, and had no opportunity of securing an issue before my discharge from the service.

Albuquerque, N. M. E. SANDOVAL.

The following articles of clothing and equipment may be permanently retained by enlisted men upon honorable discharge:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 oversea cap (for all enlisted men who have had service overseas) or 1 hat and 1 hat cord for all other enlisted men. | 1 slicker |
| 1 olive drab shirt | 1 overcoat |
| 1 service coat and ornaments | 2 suits underwear |
| 1 pair breeches | 4 pairs stockings |
| 1 pair shoes | 1 pair gloves |
| 1 pair leggings | 1 gas mask and helmet (if issued overseas) |
| 1 waist belt | 1 set toilet articles (if in possession when discharged) |
| | 1 barrack bag |
| | 3 scarlet chevrons |

Any enlisted man who served in the United States Army during the present war and who was honorably discharged or furloughed to the Reserve since April 6, 1917, and who has restored to the government any of the above articles, or to whom for any reason they were never issued, may make application for such articles to the Supplies Division, Office of the Director of Storage, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C. and similar clothing and uniform in kind and value as near as may be, will be returned to him. The application should state sizes required and will be accompanied by affidavit made before any civil or military officer authorized to administer oaths, setting forth the soldier's record of services since April 6, 1917; the date and place of his discharge or furlough to the Reserve; the articles and kind of clothing restored to the government, whether cotton O. D. or woolen O. D., and certifying that none of the articles applied for were retained by him at the time of his discharge or furlough to the Reserve, or if retained, that they have been restored to the government since that time.

Officers and enlisted men who have returned the gas mask or helmet may make similar application for these articles and they may be issued if available.

Form of application to be used may be obtained from State War Risk officers, State Secretary, and local posts. When completed it should be mailed to: Chief, Supplies Division, Office of Director of Storage, Munitions Building, 19th and B Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Settling a Bet

To the Editor: Would like to have you settle the following bets for me. The money is burning a hole in my pocket. Who is right in each of the following cases?

1. A says a person taking training through the Vocational Board loses his

compensation as soon as he starts to work. B says he gets his compensation no matter whether he gets training from the Vocational Board or not, and that if he earned only one dollar a day before seeing service and now earns \$1,000 a day (after taking training) he will still receive compensation.

2. A says if a person serving with the A. E. F. was injured in an aeroplane crash not at the front he is entitled to a wound chevron. B says he is not, only persons wounded as a direct result of enemy action being entitled to them.

Brooklyn, N. Y. M. FURMAN.

B wins the money in both bets

Dentists for South America

To the Editor: What are the professional possibilities for American dentists in South America?

Brooklyn, N. Y.

DR. B. F. F.

It is next to impossible for a dental surgeon to break into the South American profession unless thoroughly conversant with Spanish. For example, in the Argentine an American dentist must present the diploma of his college. Signatures on diploma must be verified by the Secretary of State, the local Argentine consular officer and the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs. When, after much red tape, the diploma has been accepted by the Argentine medical or dental faculty, the applicant must pass an examination conducted in Spanish. This is called revalidating the American diploma, and the fee for it is \$141.61. Failure in first examination does not preclude a second attempt. The examinations are conducted in Portuguese in Brazil. For further information address the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

Loans on Farms

To the Editor: I understand that a certain government agency will lend money to farmers on a certain per cent of their farm. What is this agency and how can I get in touch with them?

Schwinkville, Pa. B. F. SACKS.

Write to the Farm Loan Board, Interior Department, Washington, D. C.

Army Nurses

To the Editor: Are army nurses who served during the war entitled to a Victory Button and to membership in The American Legion?

New York, N. Y.

J. F. TROUT.

Yes. All persons who served with the armed forces of the United States in the war against Germany are entitled to the Victory Button and to membership in The American Legion. There are two posts of The American Legion for army nurses in New York City, the Jane A. Delano post for graduated nurses and the Dorothy Crosby post for student nurses.



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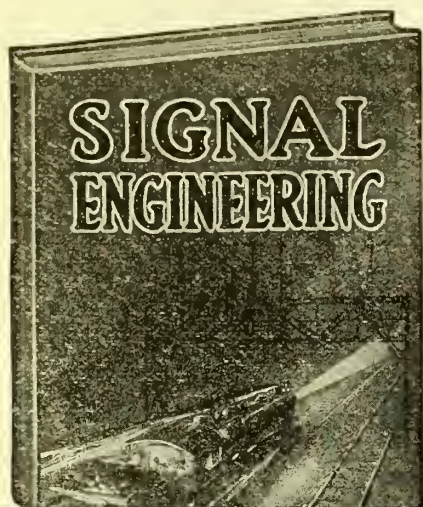
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CENTRALIA

[(Continued from page 9)]

from a long line of Americans, with an American cast of feature, American courage and American persistence. Note the names of the Centralia murder suspects. They have initiative and resource at times that are worthy of a better cause. The alien strain usually composes followers, not leaders. Russian is found rarely, Finnish often. An explanation may be that the leaders get their worshippers while yet young and impressionistic and skilfully divert talents, which are the heritage of Americans, along evil channels.

AS a class these Reds are intensely loyal—to the Reds. Two of the Centralia murderers have confessed, implicating others. They were young men, possibly not yet true disciples of revolt. The others maintained a stolid, non-committal silence through the heaviest question barrage.

The I. W. W., known familiarly throughout the Pacific Northwest as "Wobblies," belong to the same genus as the Bolshevik, the anarchist, the communist and the radical Socialist, with similar wild-eyed ideas for the uplift of that vast class to which they refer as "the workers." They are not members of "the masses" of which our Socialistic friends are fond of speaking, nor to the "proletariat" which the soviets of Russia seek to place in power. They proclaim themselves the chosen representatives of "the workers" of the world, though their own activities are not in the fields of toil more than is absolutely necessary to assist in the furtherance of their propaganda.

The I. W. W., considered individually, is seldom "broke." Though the source of his funds may be shrouded in mystery, the money is always at the command of a brother I. W. W. in distress. At meetings where defense funds are raised, the I. W. W. will turn his pockets inside out in response to the appeal of his fellows.

He is a peculiar sort of an idealist, whose devotion seldom falls short of fanaticism. His ideal world is expressed in the mystic letters "O. B. U." with which he decorates his stationery, when he has any, and which is prominent in the little red stickers he delights to post in public places. Ask him about it and he will explain, volubly and at length, that "O. B. U." stands for "One Big Union" of workers. Provision would be made in this "One Big Union" for a division of work, so equitable that but a few hours a day need be spent in toil, yet for these hours someone would pay a maximum amount of money.

There would be no huge fortunes, the "Wobbly" tells you, no captains of industry, but control of the country and the country's wealth by the "workers." Here he approaches the soviet idea. Laborers in all industries would vote on the number of hours they would work and the money they should be paid for it. Money would not mean much, anyhow, he will explain, because everybody would be so blamed equal that no one

would have anything which anyone else could not have. Except, perhaps, wives, though he at times approaches the Russian ideal of community marriage.

I am only striking haphazardly at a few of the points gleaned in conversation with the "Wobblies" rounded up at Centralia—that is, the more intelligent of them. Recruits in the forces of the I. W. W. are chiefly young men, men brought up in the woods, ignorant and easily swayed by wild dreams of conquest. Their ideas are in the formative stage. They have picked up a few of the talking points of their elder brethren and speak glibly of the rise of the workers against the capitalistic clan and the reign of the laborer. They have no definite ideas toward the accomplishment of this end but through a demonstration of force and intimidation.

It is futile to argue with the leaders of this movement on questions of sociology. Statistics roll from their tongues with confounding ease and are used to make truths of half-truths and to distort facts. But again, there is some truth in what they say, which adds to the injurious nature of their propaganda. There is enough that is rotten in capitalistic profiteering circles to add weight to the arguments of those who attack the government.

The chief weapon of the I. W. W. of the lumber camps, whose leaders possess a degree of intelligence and bravery not met in similar organizations in other parts of the country, is sabotage. Such an occurrence as the Centralia outrage is a bolder stroke. The spiking of logs, the spoiling of food and the wrench in the machinery are the familiar aids of the I. W. W. Firearms approach the final aim of the "Wobbly," the revolution by force.

IT is difficult to interpret the real attitude of mind in which the I. W. W. approached the Armistice Day murders at Centralia. Even confessions secured, which admit participation in the killing and name others, insist that the entire plan of ambush was intended to resist a raid on the I. W. W. hall. They were willing and ready, they say, to die rather than allow their literature seized, their "home" destroyed, themselves driven out of town. Some pretended to fear personal violence at the hands of The American Legion men for whom self-protection was necessary. Whether they actually expected an attack from the unarmed Legion members or determined to demonstrate to the country that the defiance of government preached by the I. W. W. was not an idle threat, may never be known.

Like similar traitors throughout the country, the I. W. W. seeks to ally his dirty cause with that of labor. The northwest fully expects a storm of protest from radical labor circles against the "persecution" of "class war" prisoners. From the beginning, the I. W. W. has wormed his way into the councils of labor and pretends to speak with the voice of labor.

This is one reason his clan has flourished, for the professional politician, of which type there are altogether too many

in public office in this country, secretly has pandered to him, fearing to antagonize labor. Labor is fast realizing, except for a few radical nests, that the I. W. W. is the worst enemy of union labor as well as of government.

Action may be expected from politicians when they come to the realization that the I. W. W. is not a spokesman for labor and that he controls no votes. Ninety per cent of the "Wobblies" never go to the polls. Many are not naturalized; the others are indifferent. They do not seek to overturn government by the ballot.

The Centralia outrage has brought howls of anger from public officials in the northwest, and presumably elsewhere, and archaic laws are being dug up for enforcement. The criminal syndicalism laws in Oregon and Washington, though of comparatively recent origin, have slept unmolested since slapped on the statute books. They are being pricked into activity and municipal rockpiles are coming into favor.

WAS the Centralia affair part of a national design to terrorize?

It was not. It was purely local in preparation and execution, but not in significance. Had it been nation-wide in its scope some cities beside Centralia would have leaped into public attention on Armistice Day. Instead, the action was that of a group of fanatics who, in confessions secured, admitted they expected to sacrifice their lives in the demonstration against the government.

Nationally, however, the outbreak has vital significance. It will stand forever as a warning to those who allow the disloyal to flourish and flaunt their defiance under the stars and stripes. It demonstrates how faint is the dividing line between soap-box exhortations and vicious action.

"We expected to be killed and we done this with the intention of protecting our hall. We heard they were going to raid it," was a line in the sworn confession of Loren Roberts, one of the men stationed on Seminary Ridge with a high-power .25-.25 rifle. He said that plans for the attack had been consummated three weeks before. A diagram, showing the location of all the I. W. W., has been taken from one of the suspects arrested.

In handling such fanatics—for the reasoning behind the attack was purely that of fanaticism—many things may be suggested which I will leave to men skilled in psychology. Suffice it to say, that the I. W. W. usually falls into one of the following classes: (1) Failures angered at a society which has afforded them a poor living, (2) the ignorant to whom wild lawlessness appeals, (3) ambitious fanatics, (4) those raised in an environment of viciousness, (5) aliens who cannot adjust themselves to the ideals of this country, and (6) mental defectives.

Treatment could consist of reeducation of the vicious, ignorant majority, consignment to asylums or mental treatment for defectives, immediate deportation of the aliens, and restraint for the most dangerous of the clan, the ambitious

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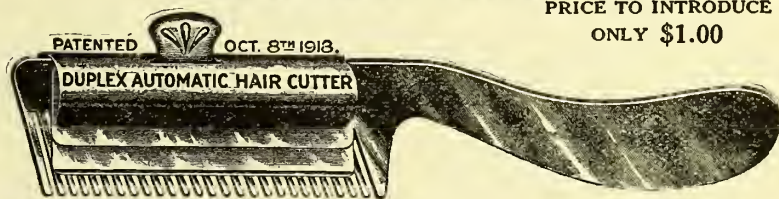
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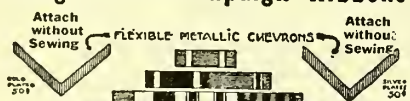
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spell-binder whose idealism approaches fanaticism. These men are the sworn, inherent enemies of The American Legion, and as such the enemies of democracy and equality. The American Legion merely represents the average American.

The I. W. W. in the Centralia jail can give no reason that would satisfy a normal mind for their action on Armistice Day. Aside from the flimsy excuse of protection, they assert it was a warning to the capitalistic government of what will happen when the time is ripe for the industrial revolution, of which they are always yowling. They expected such wanton murder would intimidate and terrorize, with somewhat the same general idea as was in the minds of the German leaders who sanctioned the atrocities of the World War. Like the Hun, they reckoned without the temper of the public. They now confess that they "can't see that they have helped the movement very much."

As a matter of plain, unvarnished fact, the Centralia outrage is destined to prove the greatest boomerang in history, and the blow which might have been aimed as the inception of the industrial revolt may prove the undoing of the I. W. W. propaganda in America. The little post of the Legion at Centralia has made a national appeal to American Legion departments, seeking cooperation in a country-wide fight against the reds. The response already received from every corner of the United States shows that America is aroused to the nuisance and gives hope that real action will be taken.

In Lewis County, Washington, where Centralia is located, there has been formed the Loyal American League and county organizers have been appointed by Governor Hart in every other county in the state. All loyal Americans are enlisted in this organization, regardless of age or affiliation, notary publics being furnished with blanks on which oaths of allegiance are taken. Every member receives a card of membership, without cost, and this card is being demanded by every employer in the county from all his men.

Meanwhile, a national publicity campaign has been inaugurated by the Centralia post and a national appeal has been made for funds with which to carry on the work. Care has been taken to have the handling of the funds in responsible hands, the three banks of the city being named depositories and officers of the banks put on the citizens committee overseeing the disposition of the money. The funds are to be used in anti-I. W. W. propaganda, in the prosecution of the murderers and relief of families made destitute by their actions. Typical of the spirit of The American Legion is the magnanimity which has prompted the Centralia veterans to include in their bounty the wives and babies of two of the men charged with slaying their comrades.

Handling of the investigation of the murderers by The American Legion has been singularly efficient. Lloyd Dysart was first named chairman of the investigating committee and after excellent service was replaced by Frank Van Gilder, whose employer donated his services entirely to the Legion while

continuing to pay his salary. Though the office of the sheriff and the chief of police assisted as much as possible, their forces were small and their aid but nominal. C. D. Cunningham, Centralia attorney and member of Grand Hodge Post, was chosen by the Legion as special prosecutor.

Poses which scoured the country about Centralia in search of fugitives were made up almost exclusively of American Legion men whose fighting records and marksmanship accounted for the marked respect shown by the "Wobbly" infested lumber camps into which they carried their activities.

Warren O. Grimm, the former first lieutenant who was killed, served in Siberia. He was noted throughout the northwest for his football prowess, being one of the Grimm trio of gridiron stars in the Washington University firmament. He left a wife and eight-months-old child.

Arthur McElfresh, once private, first class, was manager of the drug firm of Prigmore and Sears, and served with the 161st Infantry overseas. He was not married.

Dale Hubbard, ex-sergeant, was with Company "D," Tenth Engineers, A. E. F. He is survived by a wife of one month.

Ben Casagrande, former private in the infantry, left a bride of five months and an aged father.

With the expressions of sympathy which poured into Centralia from American Legion posts throughout the country there was sounded a note of determination which will mean, if it rings true, that these men who escaped death overseas only to meet it during a modest peace celebration under the shadow of America's banner did not die in vain.

Sinissippi Post No. 97, Oregon, Ill., has given close consideration to certain articles appearing in the *Ogle County Republican*. As a result, the post condemns the articles as un-American, anti-American, subversive of patriotism, and derogatory to the soldiers of the World War.

An American creed has been adopted by the Rhode Island branch of the Legion, running in part thus: "I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes. I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it, to support its Constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies."

Many accounts of Armistice Day celebrations among the posts were received for publication by the WEEKLY. The trouble with them all was that they came too late for publication in November.

Bay Ridge (N. Y.) Post has a social bent. A block party, three dances, a smoker, and a general celebration mark its past month. A member of this post has written a very popular song for the Legion, entitled "Five Million Strong."

LESSONS OF A SCRAMBLED FOOTBALL SEASON

(Continued from page 11)

in the mud. Each team made an opening down near the goal line through the recovery of a fumbled kick. State put the ball over, and Pennsylvania did not. But the added three points for State, a field goal, came as the direct result of forward passing to Higgins, perhaps the best end in the country, down the "middle alley." This brought the ball into position for a field goal. Against this pass the Quakers did not play a loose center. They learned the lesson so well that when they faced Dartmouth they not only played the center loose, but played the first defensive back beside him instead of in tandem. Pennsylvania had learned, as other teams must learn, that you cannot beat the forward pass without playing a loose center. Coach Bezdek deserves great credit for the well-rounded football of this fine State team, even though he was blessed with splendid material, and despite the close defeat by Dartmouth, which was partly due to bad generalship.

Syracuse developed one of the strongest elevens of the year. Not only was the material good, but it was equipped with fine football instruction furnished by Buck O'Neill, Bill Horr and their assistants. Syracuse had both speed and power. The backfield work was daring at times, and the Orange did what many a team has sought to do for years—stop Pittsburgh and score in the first few minutes of play. No one would believe Warner when he said his line this year was not up to the mark. He had wonderful backs in Hastings, DeHart, Morrow and Davies. They were expected to get away for sweeping runs for which Pittsburgh teams are famous. But to get almost the whole line into the play, as Warner does, requires a great deal of drilling, and the Pittsburghers had not had enough of this when they tackled Syracuse.

The Salt City team was at its best that day, as it was when it defeated Colgate, and it put on one of the best and most versatile attacks of the year. Further, it must be said of Syracuse that its defense throughout the year was as good as its attack. One could learn more all-round football, and the nice adjustment between power and open play, by watching Syracuse than by watching any other eleven. It had in the backfield in Erwig, Ackley and Abbott three stars, although Ackley fell down badly in his goal kicking.

Of the few elevens using the lateral pass, which helped Princeton tie Harvard used as it should be used, in attacking territory, and which defeated Yale used as it should not have been in defensive territory, Syracuse was the only team which used it in its perfection—in combination with the forward pass threat which could be turned into the actual pass for a long gain and perhaps a touch-down, with Schwartzer free, well down the field. Syracuse, also, was one of the very few elevens that crossed its ends occasionally, when making the forward pass.



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YALE apparently neglected the forward pass, all through the season. The Blue had a rugged line, with some experienced men, and it worked almost entirely on the power plays, the sole deception being the delayed pass in close slants to the short side of the unbalanced line. Even under the ten-yard rule, power and power plays are desirable. They require any amount of drill to perfect, but they are always in the nature of terrorizers. The purpose is, at some time or other, to "whip" the opposing line.

Harvard proceeded, to a lesser degree, along the same line of preparation. But Harvard had gone further and developed the pass coincidentally with the power plays. Thus it was possible to tie Princeton. The power was a big help, but the pass, made surer because of the previous battering application of power, was what finally did the business. Whatever the result of the Yale season, one thing is certain: that as exhibited up to and including the Princeton game the Yale defense against the forward pass, as seen at its best, was practically non-existent. Princeton was allowed all the way from three to five seconds in which to get away her passes and, had the field been dry, undoubtedly would have completed at least two deep passes for considerably more havoc. Yale played the waiting end, which is a style dear to hoary tradition at New Haven, and is incorrect to the last degree in the modern game. A great burden was put upon the tackles, especially as they had to stand up against the crashing Tiger ends. They played well, in their own peculiar style, but could not last through.

There are certain features of the Eli play that are fundamentally wrong. Yale cannot win with just fair material, such as Princeton has. Under her present system she will win when she can find wonderful individual players.

ONE of the best features of the forward pass, well brought out by Princeton, Colgate, Penn State, West Virginia, Williams and a few others, was the "hidden man." This play is old, as is most everything in football. If memory serves, Fielding Yost invented it. But it is good. It is the use of one eligible hidden behind the middle of the line, who waits, peering through, until he sees the middle defense man carried out to cover a wider flung eligible. He then goes through into the "middle alley" and takes the pass. His is one of the best reasons for the use of a loose center and the first defensive back laterally behind the scrimmage line. It always leaves one man on guard.

Throughout the season Gilmour Dobie at Annapolis used one of the best defenses against both the forward pass and the running game. His two front men in the secondary were less than four yards from the line, while his halfbacks were less than eight yards back. This closed things up pretty thoroughly. The trouble with this formation, however, was that it left his eleven open to quick kicking from close to the line. This was the very thing that Georgetown did, with the result that the midshipmen were beaten. It will be seen, therefore,

that there is no perfect defense against all types of play, which is just what the rule makers intended when they put the forward pass in the game.

This season the attack was ahead of the defense in most cases. But with another year's experience it is hardly likely that any team will "run wild" with the pass, as did Notre Dame against West Point, Colgate against Cornell, West Virginia against Princeton and other cases too numerous to mention.

The situation in the west was about the same as in the east, except that the so-called "upsets" were fewer, leaving Ohio State and Illinois to fight it out for a real championship, Illinois winning. The gulf between western and eastern football has been bridged. The game has reached a standard type all over the country, with just a few modifications due to individual preferences in coaching and to the outstanding superiority of certain stars like Rodgers of West Virginia, Trimble of Princeton, Boynton of Williams, Harley of Ohio State, not to mention Stinchcomb, whom many who played service football will remember, Hastings, Davies and De Hart of Pittsburgh, Light of Pennsylvania, Casey of Harvard, Cannell and Robertson of Dartmouth, and Ackley of Syracuse, about any of whom a coach might care to build the main tructure of his attack.

Without the forward pass, well worked out and well played, both on attack and defense, there can be no high class football today. That's the big lesson of the season.

Recently the WEEKLY published the fact that Frank I. Donnelly Post No. 9, of Plainfield, N. J., has four members of one family on its rolls. This has created much excited comment on the part of other posts which believe they can beat the Frank I. Donnelly record. Woodhaven Post No. 118, Long Island, has four members of one family and four other sets of three members from each family. Atwell T. Lincoln Post No. 62, of St. Louis, also has four members of one family in William J., Paul H., Bernard A., and Joseph F. Dedeck. But Robert A. Crandall Post No. 129, of Bedford N. Y., beats them all with five brothers enrolled. They are Peter, Jr., Cornelius, Fred, Paul A., and Carl J. Noe.

One hundred and sixty-six dollars has been given to the Burlington Post No. 52, Burlington, Iowa, by the Friday Morning Drama Class. The fund has been put in the savings bank as a nest egg.

At a meeting last month of York (Pa.) Post No. 127, 862 new applications for membership were handed in, bringing the total membership up to 1,429. Five competing teams were the causes of this phenomenal increase.

One of the posts that is after a club house with good promise of success is Northumberland Post No. 44, Northumberland, Pa. Ten thousand dollars has been pledged toward the project, and half as much again is in sight. The land for the building will probably be given by the city.



A. E. F.

No. 168

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8. PARIS, Place de Concordia.
9. LENS, Northern France, showing the destroyed coal pits.
10. LENS, Northern France, showing the city ruins.
11. ARRAS, the town square of the Cathedral City.
12. ARRAS, the railroad station plaza.
13. METZ, the fortified city in the province of Lorraine.
14. Stolzenfels Castle, on the Rhine, one of the ex-Kaiser's many estates.
25. American Army Horse Show held at Newweid, on the Rhine, Germany (3d Corps).
37. General Pershing addressing the officers and men of the 2d Division at Vallendar, Germany.
70. COBLENZ, the Rhine, and Old Glory flying from Ehrenbreitstein Fortress; photographed from Fort Asterstein.
87. COBLENZ from Fort Alexander.
88. COBLENZ from Fort Alexander, showing up the Rhine Valley.
95. BENDORF, Germany, headquarters of the 9th U. S. Infantry.
110. Vallendar, Germany, headquarters of the 23d U. S. Infantry.
125. The Valley of the Rhine, from the review field at Vallendar.
126. Old Glory flying from Ehrenbreitstein Fortress, where the Rhine and Moselle rivers meet, showing the city of Coblenz.
130. Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels addressing the Marines and Soldiers of the 2d Division.
133. Ehrenbreitstein Fortress, showing the Rhine, and the Stars and Stripes flying from the fortress; photographed from Coblenz.
139. Carnival and Horse Show of the 3d Army held at Island Park, Coblenz.
150. ST. MIHIEL, showing the River Meuse, the destroyed bridge, and the town.
153. ST. MIHIEL, looking down Avenue General Pershing and showing the town square.
154. Dugouts used by the Germans behind St. Mihiel, rebuilt by American Engineers.
155. The town of APREMONT.
157. The town of MONTSEC, showing Montsec on the left.
158. The town of RICHCOURT.
159. SEICHEPREY, where the first American fight took place.
160. The destroyed railroad bridge at Flirey.
161. The town of LIMEY.
162. The town of FLIREY.
163. French dugouts between Limey and Thiaucourt.
166. THIAUCOURT, which fell before the American onslaught September, 1918, in the St. Mihiel salient.
167. MALANCOURT.
168. MONTFAUCON, showing the German observation positions, captured by the American Army in the Argonne.
170. NANTILLOIS.
171. VARENNES, showing Salvage Depot.
172. Wrecked German ammunition train in the St. Mihiel sector near Jaulny.
173. JAULNY.
174. ST. HILIAIRE, showing barb-wire entanglements and swampy territory.
175. FRESNES-EN-WOEVRE.
176. ETAIN.
177. German ammunition dump.
178. Moraigue Farm, formerly a German corps headquarters.
180. ARGONNE FOREST, showing the concrete dugouts of the German headquarters that resemble a village in the forest.
181. ARGONNE FOREST, showing artillery positions between Varennes and Foire-de-Paris, captured by the American forces.
182. THE ARGONNE at Foire-de-Paris, showing the American positions on the right.
183. THE ARGONNE at Foire-de-Paris, showing wrecked building and 180 degrees of the Argonne territory.
184. ESNE and HILL 304.
185. MONTZEVILLE.
186. Anti-tank barrier between Verdun and Etain, concrete posts and cables.
187. Shell hole in road between Verdun and Etain.
188. CLEARMONT.
189. Les Poroches and Fort Les Poroches on left.
190. CHATEAU THIERRY, a view taken from the Chateau looking down the valley of the Marne.
191. The bridge at Chateau Thierry where the American Army stopped the German advance, 1918.
192. BELLEAU WOODS, photographed from the interior of the woods looking toward Hill 193.
193. The town of TORCY.
194. View looking toward Lucy le Bocage, showing Belleau Woods on the right.
195. A close-up view of Belleau Woods, showing the hard-fought ground captured by the American Army.
196. The destroyed town of Boureches.
197. The town of Belleau, showing Belleau Woods on the left and Hill 193 on the right.
198. A view from the edge of the Belleau Woods looking towards Torcy, Belleau, and Hill 193.
199. The destroyed town of Vaux, near Chateau Thierry, reduced by American artillery fire, at which time over 600 prisoners were captured.
200. ESSOMES, showing Chateau Thierry and the valley of the Marne River.
201. One of the entrances to the famous city of VERDUN, defended by the French.
202. The city of VERDUN, photographed from the Citadel.
203. RHEIMS, the Cathedral City of France. View from the city square, showing the famous Rheims Cathedral on the left.
204. The American Cemetery at Belleau Woods looking toward Chateau Thierry.

Sousa's Band and Conn Instruments

What Sousa Says



I take this occasion to tell you of the genuine pleasure and perfect satisfaction your New Wonder Model Instruments, used by the members of my Band, have given me.

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I still maintain that the new model Conn Instruments enhance the musical value of any organization to a marked degree and the members of my organization fully accord with me.

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Very sincerely,

JOHN PHILIP SOUSA.



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LIEUT. JOHN PHILIP SOUSA, Conductor

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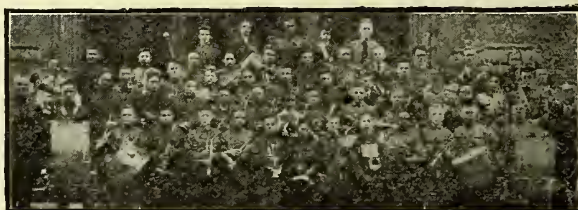
The test of an instrument is its tonal qualities,--its perfect intonation,--its symmetry of proportion,--its proper balance,--its embodiment of Art and Science as expressed in appearance and performance.

Conn Instruments are the product of a patented method impossible of attainment elsewhere. An intimate, scientific knowledge of requirements, plus a mechanical skill in production that approaches the Artistic and Ideal, gives a guarantee of quality and uniformity in tonal elements that is unsurpassed. The universal recognition of this superiority of Conn Instruments by all great Band Leaders of International Fame is the best possible guide and assurance for the beginner or the veteran purchaser of band instruments.

Let us send information about forming a band in your organization. If you are a player or beginner, ask for information concerning the instrument in which you are interested.

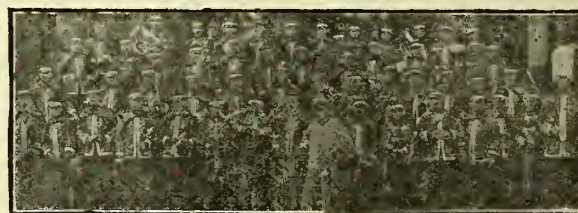
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